FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RESULTS OF 1 FEB ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

AU091520 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Feb 87 pp 1-2

["Announcement by the Central Commission On The Results of The Elections For Deputies Of The People's Assembly Of The People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] Amid great revolutionary enthusiasm and fervor generated by the historic decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress and Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech to electors in Tirana electoral ward 210, elections for deputies of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were on 1 February held throughout the country, in our diplomatic missions, and on Albanian ships at sea.

The working masses attended this great political event joined more than ever in steel-like unity around the party, with general mobilization at work and lofty political awareness, with the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks in the economc, social, cultural, and defense fields, and with numerous achievements in all fields of life.

Having examined all pertinent documents, the Central Electoral Commission noted that elections for deputies to the People's Assembly took place in complete accordance with the Constitution and with the law "On Elections to the People's Assembly." The number of voters registered in the 250 constituencies was 1,830,653 while 1,830,653, or 100 percent, participated in the election.

One hundred percent of all voters voted for candidates of the Democratic Front. In conformity with Article 38 of the law "On Elections to the People's Assembly," one ballot was found to be invalid.

The voting for candidates of the Democratic Front is another clear testimony that in steel-like unity around the party and under its leadership, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, our people are determined to constantly defend and consolidate the people's state power and to work and struggle tirelessly on the basis of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings for the construction and defense of socialism, and for their even more beautiful and secure future.

On the basis of the election commission of the constituencies' official minutes, and in conformity with Article 15 of the law "On Elections to the People's Assembly," the Central Electoral Commission decided to register the elected deputies and to send the mandates commission of the People's Assembly the election acts of 250 deputies, as follows:

Zone No Deputies Elected

BERAT DISTRICT

1. Vera Shabanaj
2. Simon Stefani
3. Vasilika Papa
4. Zoi Dule
5. Thanas Diamandi
6. Drini Hysesani
7. Marianthi Baci
8. Tahir Hysi
9. Tomor Beqollari
10. Dalip Pirjasi
11. Xhevahir Baxhija
12. Mine Guri
13. Llazar Koka
14. Kristaq Kule

DIBER DISTRICT

15. Haxhi Lleshi
16. Avni Ramku
17. Shefqet Kola
18. Sheza Balliu
19. Idajet Lahi
20. Ali Kaza
21. Hekuran Isai
22. Kimete Goxhi
23. Tefta Cami
24. Kujtim Gjoka
25. Dashurie Gjunkshi
26. Rahman Hanku

DURRES DISTRICT

27. Alfred Semeni
28. Qirjako Mihali
29. Shyrete Maliqati
30. Petraq Kazanxhi
31. Politini Muka
32. Pavlina Loci
33. Kristaq Rama
34. Burkurie Cepeli
35. Agim Xhani
36. Mustafa Ajdini
37. Valdimir Molla
38. Dilaver Medihoxha
39. Halit Meka
40. Kol Bushi
41. Besim Domi
42. Liri Laknori
43. Luan Babameto
44. Vlash Bregu
45. Lutfie Muka

Zone No Deputies Elected

ELBASAN DISTRICT

46. Hajredin Celiku
47. Hysen Domi
48. Rrapush Bahja
49. Fatushe Vyshka
50. Petrit Akrobati
51. Dhora Binjaku
52. Romeo Ashiku
53. Ali Lazareni
54. Petrit Gace
55. Bashkim Tabaku
56. Ibrahim Doja
57. Jovan Bardhi
58. Haxhire Xhani
59. Ramis Nasufi
60. Demir Hyskja
61. Ibrahim Gjevori
62. Shqipoje Arapi
63. Eshe Musta
64. Mehmet Pisha

FIER DISTRICT

65. Miranda Nushi
66. Pali Miska
67. Sheme Mara
68. Jani Loshi
69. Ismet Mernica
70. Areti Kerri
71. Vasilika Mita
72. Behije Rama
73. Haki Fejzaj
74. Shefqet Peci
75. Dhimiter Brisku
76. Andon Dollakaj
77. Luftar Paja

MLONJE DISTRICT

78. Florika Muca
79. Margariti Bregu
80. Zylyftar Ramizi
81. Xhevair Bregaj
82. Shpetim Dervishaj
83. Bilbil Jaupi

GRAMSH DISTRICT

84. Natasha Jaho
85. Avni Kroi
86. Haki Ajazi

Zone No Deputies Elected

GJIROKASTER DISTRICT

87. Rashide Gjini
88. Haki Toska
89. Flamur Cani
90. Manxhar Binaj
91. Vitori Curi
92. Thoma Garo
93. Bashkim Fejzullau
94. Petro Dode

KORCE DISTRICT

95. Rita Marko
96. Pandi Stefa
97. Loreta Kallco
98. Lirika Pojani
99. Sotir Kocallari
100. Kostanca Lako
101. Adem Dino
102. Nebi Mecaj
103. Natasha Menkshi
104. Flori Bucuku
105. Eleni Selenica
106. Anesti Guri
107. Sotiraq Mizaku
108. Lefko Petrovski
109. Alije Kalaja
110. Mihallaq Qirjako
111. Zhuljeta Kalana
112. Dritero Agolli

KRUJE DISTRICT

113. Donika Goci
114. Fiqirete Myrto
115. Foto Cami
116. Gezim Haxhiu
117. Osman Morina
118. Dylbere Prenga
119. Haxhi Tafa
120. Frrok Gjetani

KUKES DISTRICT

121. Xhafer Spahiu
122. Qazim Laci
123. Lumturi Baja
124. Mehmet Abdullai
125. Feim Tota
126. Behudin Murati
127. Ramazan Muca

LEZHE DISTRICT

128. Vito Kapo
129. Tereze Jaku
130. Faik Rrustja
131. Pjeter Palaj
132. Gjergj Smalaj

LIBRAZH DISTRICT

133. Shaqir Koci
134. Hysni Skapi
135. Salie Kukli
136. Zenel Hysa
137. Skender Skura

LUSNJE DISTRICT

138. Lenka Cuko
139. Mirka Papa
140. Themie Thomai
141. Hasan Sharka
142. Sheje Gjoshi
143. Naun Prifti
144. Petraq Bardho
145. Selim Kolushi
146. Drita Ndoni
147. Gjergji Velo
148. Naile Bali

MAT DISTRICT

149. Lule Limani
150. Bardhok Gjini
151. Petrit Cuka
152. Ismail Losha
153. Imer Pellumbi
154. Selim Demiri

MIRDITE DISTRICT

155. Gjela Biba
156. Viktor Doda
157. Gege Kacorri
158. Nike Shyti

PERMET DISTRICT

159. Bashkim Xhakollari
160. Duro Kopo
161. Simon Ballabani
162. Fadil Hamiti

POGRADEC DISTRICT

163. Pilo Peristeri
164. Meri Spiro
165. Agim Seitllari
166. Vangjel Cerrava
167. Belul Lufo

PUKE DISTRICT

168. Mrike Cara
169. Ndue Ndoj
170. Fran Pjetri
171. Ibrahim Hamza

SARANDE DISTRICT

172. Qemal Bregasi
173. Viuoleta Frango
174. Stefan Papagjoni
175. Hena Azizaj
176. Kico Mustaqi
177. Stefan Qirjako
178. Fatime Hazbiu

SKRAPAR DISTRICT

179. Lilo Kapllani
180. Safet Saliasi
181. Enver Naska
182. Selman Ismaili

SHKODER DISTRICT

183. Faik Cina
184. Serafin Fanku
185. Terezina Marubi
186. Muho Asllani
187. Elisabete Sadiku
188. Ndoc Marku
189. Hane Nacaj
190. Petrit Dizdari
191. Bilal Parruca
192. Vase Savoja
193. Nurie Shabaj
194. Asim Zekja
195. Ndoc Bashota
196. Drande Corej
197. Dhimiter Dhora
198. Halil Vogli
199. Veronike Palushaj
200. Ahmet Osja
201. Naime Kapija

TEPELENE DISTRICT

202. Sina Xhaferi
203. Seit Ajazi
204. Medin Duro
205. Ferdi Cukalla

TIRANA DISTRICT

206. Aleks Buda
207. Stavri Viko
208. Prokop Murra
209. Viktor Gjika
210. Ramiz Alia
211. Semiha Lika
212. Skender Gjinushi
213. Reshat Arbana
214. Nexhmije Hoxha
215. Sali Shijaku
216. Engjell Hoxha
217. Fejzi Hoxha
218. Mariana Mitri
219. Rolanda Dhimitri
220. Aferdita Keta
221. Adil Carcani
222. Farudin Hoxha
223. Ibrahim Madhi

224. Dylbere Deliu
225. Eduard Shehu
226. Llambi Gegprifti
227. Lumturi Rexha
228. Ylli Popa
229. Sulejman Pllumbi
230. Petrit Skora
231. Fiqiret Masha
232. Mihal Sina
233. Pirro Kondi

TROPOJE DISTRICT

234. Besnik Bekteshi
235. Felip Meshi
236. Mehmet Rama

VLORE DISTRICT

237. Manush Myftiu
238. Enver Halili
239. Elvira Gerveni
240. Ivane Mone
241. Reis Malile
242. Sulejman Abazi
243. Luan Muhameti
244. Skender Sera
245. Sihat Tozaj
246. Spiro Koleka
247. Aranit Cela
248. Niqi Shtylla
249. Vangjel Daiu
250. Albert Verria

The Central Electoral Commission

Tirana, 2 February 1987

ALIA SENDS GREETING TO IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU111341 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tirana, February 11 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent a message of greetings to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamenei.

"On occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Albanian People, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, I send to you and through you to the friendly Iranian people the sincere greetings and wishes for progress, well-being and prosperity of the homeland.

I wish that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two countries further develop in the future to the benefit of our two peoples".

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU122037 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram of congratulations to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the country's national day. The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations for progress and prosperity to the friendly people of Iran.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue to develop and expand to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of international cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on the occasion of the Iranian revolution's 8th anniversary. The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations and wishes for the country's continuing development.

The telegram expresses confidence that relations between Bulgaria and Iran will expand and strengthen in the interest of both peoples and to the benefit of understanding throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETS LEBANESE CP HEAD HAWI ON ELECTION

AU111445 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following greeting message to George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Hawi,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and myself, I most cordially greet you on being reelected to the responsible post of general secretary of the LCP Central Committee.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you and the other comrades from your party's leadership new successes in the heroic struggle of the communists and working people for an independent and democratic Lebanon and in implementing the decisions of the Fifth LCP Congress.

I am confident that fraternal friendship between the BCP and the LCP will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of peace, democracy, and social progress.

BCP SECRETARY TSANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU122042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Vasil Tsanov returned from Moscow on 12 February. He had taken part in the meeting of Central Committee secretaries of the workers' and communist parties of the CEMA member-states heading the agro-industrial complex.

SARLOS, HUNGARIAN DELEGATION DEPART FOR BUDAPEST

LD121851 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- Headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party and president of the National Assembly, the Hungarian parliamentary delegation concluded its four-day official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria Thursday, on the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. At the closing meeting in Sofia Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and Istvan Sarlos equally termed the visit as useful. They agreed to extend relations between the two parliaments, and Istvan Sarlos invited Stanko Todorov for a visit to Hungary.

On Thursday the parliamentary delegation returned to Budapest and was met at the airport by Venelin Kocev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

SFRY, BULGARIAN TU DELEGATIONS COMPLETE SEMINAR

22046 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 12 Feb 87

["Bulgarian-Yugoslavian TU Cooperation" -- BTA Headline"]

[Text] Sofia, February 12 (BTA) -- Delegations of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia completed here a two-day seminar meeting (opened in the city of Pirot) at which they discussed the role of trade unions in the conditions of socialist self-management.

Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, received the delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, including the members of the Presidency of the Confederation's Council, Mr Marian Orozen and Mr Dusan Kocolevac.

The sides reiterated their reciprocal desire to seek new forms of cooperation. Trade union cooperation between the Balkan countries was also on the agenda.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia expressed their readiness to work for banning nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans, for turning the peninsula into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

PAPER NOTES TIRANA FARMING MEETING, ALIA SPEECH

AU121737 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The National Table Will Become Richer -- Broad Application of Leading Experience in Albania's Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Tirana, Sofia, Popovo -- At the beginning of the year a national conference was held in Tirana on further developing animal husbandry.

The main thesis in speeches and reports at the conference was that further improvement in prosperity depends to a large extent on developing and modernizing agriculture. Animal husbandry represents one of the chief sectors of the national economy directly related both to satisfying the demand for meat and dairy products and to implementing the party's policy for intensifying the national economy. With this aim the Ninth AWP Congress paid particular attention to the priority development of this sector. Bearing in mind the people's needs, the party's policy has always been directed toward the harmonious development of farming and animal husbandry.

Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, also delivered a report to the conference. He emphasized that structural changes in this sector during the past 40 years led to creating favorable conditions for overcoming the seasonal nature of animal husbandry. The sector's greatest achievement was transferring the majority of livestock to the socialist cooperative farms, opening broad prospects for further developing animal husbandry on scientific principles. Ramiz Alia also drew attention to certain weaknesses of a subjective nature.

As the Ninth AWP Congress stressed, the country's natural conditions and possibilities for developing agriculture require that the most progressive paths of development be followed. To accomplish the tasks mapped out, it is necessary to work with all one's strength in every single cooperative farm and agricultural enterprise on the basis of scientific acheivements to guarantee the nutritional base, chiefly through animal feed production. Ramiz Alia pointed out that increasing second harvests from feed crops, especially in the coastal zones, and the maximum utilization of pasture facilities are the chief ways of balancing the nutritional base with the requirements of animal husbandry. Last but not least, successfully solving these long-term problems is directly connected with raising the scientific knowledge of specialists and workers in this sector to a higher level and with elevating the role of science in production and in employing modern technologies.

The fulfillment of the tasks in animal husbandry makes it necessary for 1987 to become a year of shock work to solve the most pressing problems affecting not only the fulfillemnt of this year's task but also the new 5-year plan's tasks for Albania's national economy.

USSR'S 'ECONOMIC REVAMP' HAS NOT PASSED ACID TEST

LD122242 Prague International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Vladimir (Seldman) reports on economics:

People who have allowed themselves to be carried along by the breathtaking scale of the economic and political reform in the Soviet Union, who anticipated the same sweeping changes in the Czechoslovak industry and society, were evidently disappointed and their illusion vanished at the news that the Czechoslovak Government has opted for a much more cautious approach to economic changes which otherwise have been deemed necessary by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak CP. Those [word indistinct] critics seized the opportunity to ridicule what they might describe as minuscule reform which came into effect at January 1st at two light industry enterprises -- Jablonecka Bizuterie, a costume jewelry manufacturer based in Jablonec and Nisou in Northern Bohemia, and Cristalex, a glass manufacturer in Novy Bor, also in northern Bohemia, as well as related foreign trade organizations. [passage omitted]

In a longer perspective, partial changes to rationalize the national economy were made back in the nineteen seventies, when the government reduced the share of profit that the industries had to hand over to the government. Some manufacturers received greater access to foreign markets, the system of wages was revised in favor of (?skilled) and more productive workers, and some others, aimed to pave the way to the present experiment. In other words, working according to a general concept, economists have been taking one thing at a time in order to prevent or minimize the possible effect. Small wonder that over the years this nation has built a fairly stable economy which has secured us one of the highest living standards among the East European countries. Furthermore, acknowledging the need to upgrade the working of the national economic mechanism, the economists apparently proceeded from the fact that for all seemingly more impressive and far-reaching reforms in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, we should better stick to our own experience and ideas rather than blindly borrowing what other planned economies thought appropriate under their conditions.

But is this an excuse for the slow pace of the economic overhaul which we want to benefit us all, some here ask. Why not? Others respond, and not least the economists. When I took up the issue of reform in a conversation with one of them, Dr Miroslava Hrncirova, of the Czechoslovak State Bank, she made a passing, but I think a very fitting remark, that the economy does not like abrupt changes and least of all modeled on other countries.

Take some of the recent reports on the economic situation in Hungary or Yugoslavia. Hungary is experiencing severe difficulties in foreign trade. Its export last year dropped by 4 percent, instead of rising by 1 percent, as (?envisaged) by the plan, while its imports grew by 1 percent, whereas an 8 percent reduction was planned.

With the problems of the Yugoslav economy exacerbating, the government has been forced to consider contingency options to cushion their impact on the nation.

Even the very progressive economic revamp in the Soviet Union has not yet passed the acid test.

Speaking at the February 11th session of the Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee, its secretary, Vasil Bilak, welcomed the spirit of the changes in the Soviet Union and praised them as a contribution to Marxism-Leninism. But he made it clear that in pursuing the same objective of accelerating socioeconomic development, Czechoslovakia will follow its own line with due regard to the specifics of the internal situation as well as the foreign experience.

SOKOLOV CONTINUES VISIT; ATTENDS DINNER

Sokolov, Vaclavik Speak

AU122000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Army General Milan Vaclavik, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense, gave a gala dinner in honor of Marshal Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, in Prague on Monday [9 February].

The gala dinner was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry; Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives.

Among the guests were also USSR Colonel Generals Nikolay Zotov and Viktor Yermakov. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Comrades Milan Vaclavik and Sergey Sokolov gave speeches during the dinner.

Army General Milan Vaclavik stressed that in our country we welcome the Soviet guests as closest friends and brothers-in-arms with whom we are united by the closest bonds of alliances and all-round cooperation, sealed in the battles against fascism and developed throughout the entire postwar period. The unshakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship has become deeply and permanently rooted in the consciousness of our people and constitutes the firm foundation of our foreign policy orientation; it is the guarantee of the further comprehensive development of our socialist fatherland.

Milan Vaclavik noted further that the Czechoslovak People's Army is purposefully preparing for the fulfillment of patriotic and international duties. The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress have given it the impetus to broadly develop its activity and initiative in the endeavor to excellently fulfill the tasks of combat and political preparation and to enhance the quality of work in all sectors of the Army's activity. It is a good tradition of our Army that its members are assiduously learning from the Soviet Army's wealth of experience.

Marshal of the USSR Sergey Sokolov said the USSR and the CSSR are united by traditional and sincere friendship, which fully corresponds to the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and the strengthening of the two countries' defense capability.

One of the important conditions of a successful development of the construction of socialism is ensuring reliable peace, he said. However, there still are forces in the world that would like to achieve superiority over the socialist community and drive mankind into a nuclear war. Therefore, the struggle against the danger of a nuclear conflict and against the arms race is the strategic direction of the activity of the CPSU, the CPCZ, and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries.

He spoke further about a number of initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states to limit the arms buildup and create foundations for universal security, initiatives to which the United States has not responded, however. It has not reduced the pace of increase in all types of weapons, especially nuclear weapons; it is getting ready to get them into space; and it openly renounces the observance of the SALT II treaty. The USSR, the CSSR, and other socialist countries are continuing their common peace policy, which contributes to the improvement of the situation in the world. As long as the threat of war exists, however, we must keep on strengthening the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states and perfecting the combat readiness of the armed forces of our countries, Sergey Sokolov stressed.

Sokolov Visits Liptovsky Hradok

LD122258 Bratislava Domesetic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Marshal Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived today in Liptovsky Hradok, accompanied by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

The guests were welcomed by representatives of the political and public life of the central Slovak region and the Liptovsky Mikulas District, led by Vladimir Pirosik, chief secretary of the Central Slovak Regional Party Committee.

Comrade Sokolov familiarized himself with the production program and tasks of the Tesla enterprise, reviewed some workshops, and spoke to workers.

COUNCIL VIEWS CSSR'S TASKS AFTER CEMA SESSION

AU121833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, Mail, and Telephone..." column]

[Text] The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation convened on Monday [9 February] in Prague. The session was chaired by Rudolf Rohlicek, the CSSR's first deputy premier. It discussed the results of the 122d CEMA Executive Committee Session, held this January in Moscow, and the tasks that follow from its deliberations for the CSSR. It also assessed the proposal to negotiate a protocol to the agreement on setting up and operating a common freight car pool.

CHNOUPEK, JOHANES RECEIVE USSR ENVOY ANDROPOV

LD122102 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 12 (CTK) -- Consultations between Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and special envoy of the USSR Igor Andropov dealing with international issues were held here Thursday.

The Soviet representative met also with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS WORKING VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's working visit to Moscow, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

HAVLIN, JAKES ATTEND UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

Havlin Address

AU121541 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Prague (PN/CTK) -- During their consultations in Prague on Thursday [5 February], the rectors of institutions of higher learning and the deans of independent university departments in the Czech SR dealt with the accomplishment of the main tasks in education after the 17th CPCS Congress. Their discussions were attended by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. [passage omitted on the speech by Education Minister Milan Vondruska]

The aktiv was also addressed by Comrade Josef Havlin. He recalled the tasks of our institutions of higher learning in accelerating our society's socioeconomic development, stressing that they should approach the economic sphere in particular far more resolutely and promptly and thus establish quite specific conditions for achieving the programmed goals on the basis of long-term concepts. The goals should not lead to some partial results but to the desired changes, and the consequences of the changes should in turn help us achieve the planned targets and eliminate stagnation.

Comrade Havlin expressed appreciation for the deepening cooperation between the institutions of higher learning and our social practices. He pointed out that the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session and all decisions adopted by the party's Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, which are opening up the problems in an enterprising manner, make it imperative that the entire party and the entire economic sphere set about resolving the problems. This applies in particular to the scientific-research front, where the institutions of higher learning have an essential position and mission. In this context Josef Havlin said: As the representatives of our schools, you must not mark time; you must not only ask yourselves many demanding questions in every institution of higher learning, every department, and every chair; you must also provide unambiguous answers to these questions: answers about who can, and must, participate in the implementation of our magnificent, long-term policy, and where, how, and when he should do this. Surely we have highly qualified people in all sectors -- none of the other ministerial branches in our republic has so many. We have tens of thousands of enthusiastic young students who are virtually longing for a lot of changes to take place, particularly at present, in their training for life and work under socialism. They long to share in all aspects of the life of our society and to be able to influence them, together with their teachers, technicians, the organizers of production and of social practice, and the workers themselves. [paragraph continues]

Now it is no longer necessary to stand cap in hand to force one's way into a plant with the results of one's scientific work. Now one should join forces with those people in our economic sphere who want to change all that is obsolete and conservative, who have grasped the situation and the new conditions, but who frequently lack sufficient energy, prerequisites, and knowledge to cope with the complicated tasks. We have a great number of such determined people -- and an even greater number of tasks that must be accomplished.

Josef Havlin devoted the next part of his statement to issues connected with the restructuring of our economic mechanism. In the current historically decisive period in the development of our society, he said, the implementation of the party's economic policy leads to striking changes also in the working people's adjustment to new conditions. Side by side with deepening the working people's responsibility for the working results, one must also see to the working people's broader and more efficient participation in the planning, organization, and management of production. The basic issue here is that of the working people's involvement in creating the party's economic policy. The working people will identify themselves only with a policy that reflects their own interests, views, and attitudes. In fact, our entire effort to improve production, and social relations in general, is not in the least aimed at developing production for its own sake. Even if the development of social production is more than essential, in our eyes it always was, and will be, the means for man's free development. The final aim of the party's economic policy, and of the policy of our as a whole, is the development of man's creative talents and their full implementation for the benefit of us all, Josef Havlin stressed.

The participants in the conference expressed a unanimous protest against the recent 25th nuclear explosion in the United States.

The discussions were also attended by Ladislav Adamec, first deputy premier of the government of the Czech SR.

On the same day Josef Havlin took part in the meeting of the management of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism on the problems of clarifying the institute's scientific-research profile and plan of its scientific-research activities.

Jakes Address

AU122105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A statewide conference of the leading staff of institutions of higher learning and of academies of sciences, which was held on Monday [9 February] in Prague, was chaired by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and attended by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

The purpose of the gathering was to exchange experience in accelerating scientific-technical development, in accomplishing the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000, and in enhancing efficiency in the work of scientific-research workplaces.

In his opening statement, Milos Jakes stressed the role played by the people engaged in science and in the institutions of higher learning in implementing the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session of 1983 for scientific and technical development and for the application of its results in practice. [paragraph continues]

He stressed the high responsibility borne by science for the implementation of the party line of accelerating the CSSR's socioeconomic development and for the process of restructuring our management mechanism. He particularly underscored how important it is for the staff of the Czechoslovak scientific-research base and of our institutions of higher learning to approach, in an engaged manner, the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000; such an approach will enable us to safeguard our economic and social needs in the coming years on the desired level. In connection with the accelerated practical application of the results of scientific-technical development, he stressed the need to curtail more resolutely the demands on administration. Milos Jakes also devoted great attention to the issues of improving the preparation of graduates from our institutions of higher learning for activities in all branches of our national economy. In particular, he stressed the training, selection, and placement of scientific-technical cadres and the criteria applied in evaluating their work.

The discussion was oriented toward assessing the problems that are hampering the introduction of scientific-technical knowledge into practical production. Many of the statements voiced criticism of the standards and efficiency of relations between science and production, particularly in the cooperation of insitutions of higher learning with enterprises and in the bureaucratic management of science and the slowness in equipping workplaces with materials and apparatuses. Moreover, several statements voiced the same opinion; namely that the lower earnings in science and research, compared with industry, are causing an adverse cadre situation in the scientific-research base. An interesting suggestion was also made, namely, to make more consistent use of value and fiscal instruments in the management and financing of science, since they appear to be more effective than administrative methods.

Josef Havlin stated in his statement, inter alia, that to accelerate the rate of scientific-technical development we must establish better conditions of production, improve the equipment and qualifications in the scientific-research base, and precisely analyze the causes of all negative phenomena, which are mostly produced by the absence of economic pressure on the utilization of scientific-technical knowledge.

The conference was also attended by Zbynek Sojak and Miloslav Dockal, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the Federal Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning; Milan Vondruska and Ludovit Kilar, ministers of education of the Czech and Slovak SRS respectively; Academician Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; and Vladimir Hajko, chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

TU'S ELECT OFFICIALS; PREPARE FOR CONGRESS

AU121318 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 2 February on pages 1 and 2, carries under the headline "With Awareness of Responsibility For the Acceleration of Our Development" correspondents' reports totalling 4,000 words, on the conferences of Czech and Slovak trade unions held in various CSSR cities last weekend.

The daily says the conferences "concluded another important stage of the preparations for the 11th Trade Union Congress."

According to the paper, in Hradec Kralove, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Textile, Clothing, and Leatherworking Industries elected Bohumila Sobolakova chairwoman of the trade union and Jiri Bures secretary.

In Most, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science elected Ladislav Halberstat chairman of the trade union and Antonin Strnad secretary.

In Pardubice, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in Transportation and Highway Management elected Zdenek Jelen chairman of the trade union and Karel Lexa secretary.

In Prague, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Food Industry elected Oldrich Mares chairman of the trade union and Eva Zabojnikova secretary.

In Prague, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in Communications elected Vera Behounkova chairwoman of the trade union.

In Brno, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in Health Services elected Johana Jezkova chairwoman of the trade union and Bretislav Behal secretary.

In Prague, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Chemical, Paper, Glass, and Printing Industries elected Frantisek Dittrich chairman of the trade union and Josef Stastny secretary.

In Ostrava, the Czech conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Trade Industry elected Milada Matejkova chairwoman of the trade union and Ladislav Urbanek secretary.

In Kosice, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Industry elected Marian Mesiarik chairman of the trade union.

In Nitra, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers elected Frantisek Balaz chairman of the trade union and Jozef Sarina secretary.

In Bratislava, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in Construction and the Production of Construction Materials elected Jan Lipka chairman of the trade union and Viliam Jancek secretary.

In Bratislava, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Metals Industry elected Cyril Streclecky chairman of the trade union.

In Bratislava, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Arts, Culture, and Social Organization elected Ludmila Korytarova chairwoman of the trade union and Miroslav Kollar secretary.

In Bratislava, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in State Organs, Finance, and Foreign Trade elected Anna Kapusnakova chairwoman of the trade union and Milan Iskra secretary.

In Banska Bystrica, the Slovak conference of the Trade Union of Workers in the Lumber Industry, Forestry, and Water Economy elected Borislav Majtan chairman of the trade union and Jaromir Svoboda secretary.

Leaders Attend Congress Opening

LD121333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The Czech congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement opened in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague today. [passage omitted]

Present at the congress is the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR, and the Czech Government, headed by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Its members further include: Josef Korcak, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other representatives. The Central Council of Trade Union delegations is headed by its Chairman Karel Hoffman, member of the party Central Committee Presidium.

Vaclav Bazel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, said in his report on the activity and other tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Czech SR that the trade unionists fully endorse the program of the 17th party congress. He praised the working peoples' broad initiative toward fulfilling the conclusions of the congress, as well as the active contribution of trade union organs and organizations. When assessing the activity of the trade unions in the Czech SR in the past 5 years, the report noted that all their roles were being purposefully developed. It analyzed in detail socialist competition and the activity of the brigades of the socialist labor, drawing attention to the continually insufficient targetting of initiative in pivotal tasks. Vaclav Bazel paid great attention in his report to the Czech congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which opened in Prague today, to implementing scientific-technological progress, intensification of the national economy, and the further development of the working people's initiative.

Bezel Presents Report

LD122337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The Czech congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement began in Prague today. Here is a report on the proceedings from Vaclav Klement.

[Klement] The debate on the report on the activity and further tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Czech Socialist Republic is still in progress in the Congress Hall. The proceedings are being followed attentively by the 1,100 delegates who are representing 5.5 million trade unionists, and by the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, and the Czech Government headed by Comrade Milos Jakes. Also present is a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffman.

The congress report was delivered by Vaclay Bezel, chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council. He began by emphasizing that in the past period, all the functions of the trade unions have developed purposefully and there has been more consistent application of the principle that the main prerequisite for satisfyinig the interests and needs of the working class and the rest of the working people is persistent struggle for intensive economic development, greater efficiency and cost-consciousness in production, and higher quality of all work. Credit is due to the trade unions, Comrade Bezel stated, for improvements in all-round care for the working people and in their social, working, and living conditions. Then we went on to say the following:

[Begin Bezel recording] Without wishing to detract from the positive assessment of the dedicated work of trade union functionaries and their efforts to strengthen the movement's ability to get things done, we cannot be completely satisfied with the present state of trade union work in the Czech Socialist Republic. We are not managing to make use of all forms of workers participation in management. Socialist competition contains a great deal of formalism and generality; there is a lot of injustice in remuneration, a lack of boldness in applying the consequences of violations of work discipline and orderliness. In many respects, comprehensive care for the working people is being overloaded and not applied consistently. Ideological training and cultural activity is often superficial, political organizational work is often bureaucratic, and its methods and forms do not correspond to the needs of efficiency in trade union activity. Our congress must take a stand on these issues too, because only a truthful and critical analysis of our work and continuing rectification of accumulated shortcomings and problems are the condition for us to cope successfully with the challenging tasks arising from the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Czech Socialist Republic from the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress. At that congress, Comrade Husak made a justified demand. He asked the trade union to seek more effective ways of working, to do away with bureaucratic methods, and to strengthen their living contact with the people. [end recording]

[Klement] Further in the congress report, Comrade Bezel dealt in detail with an analysis of the development of all the functions in detail with an analysis of the development of all the functions of the trade unions, particularly the strengthening of their role in the political system of our society, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement part in implementing the strategic line of speeding up socioeconomic development, and the improvement of comprehensive care for the working people.

In the afternoon a debate on the report began at the congress. [passage omitted]

The debate at the Czech congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has so far been addressed by 14 delegates. The congress continues tomorrow.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU121831 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 87 p 2

["(Z)" - signed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Prague -- A conference of CPCZ Regional and District Committee secretaries for ideological work, Regional National Commitee chairmen, and other functionaries was held on Monday [9 February] at the CPCZ Central Committee premises.

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, briefed the participants on the tasks of ideological work in the current period. The conference session was chaired by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT ENCOUNTERS DIFFICULTIES

AU121410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Eva Sadilkova and Zdenek Hoffmann]

[Excerpts] "What kind of experience were you able to acquire during the first weeks of the experiment?" We asked this question in our talk with Engineer Valdislav Kliment, economic director of the Jablonec Costume Jewellery economic production unit (VHJ) on 29 January. "So far, almost none," he replied. "We are still working in the old rut. We know only about the most general principles of the experiment. But if we are to start working according to the new experiment for enhancing the economic development, we need specific rules and specific working regulations." By Friday, 6 February, no such regulations has been provided.

In January 1987, two VHJ's were to have started working according to the rules of the experiment; but its implementation in practice has been delayed. This was confirmed by Engineer Frantisek Arnost, director general of the Crystalex plant in Novy Bor, which is the second VHJ involved in the experiment. He said this in his statement at the statewide aktiv meeting which was held on Tuesday, 27 January and which dealt with the ensurance of conclusions adopted by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session. We published the test of this statement in RUDE PRAVO on 2 February 1987.

What is the experiment (in which other VHJ's will become involved this year) meant to contribute to our economy? It is meant to provide things that interest both our foreign and our domestic customers: namely, better quality of goods, prompt changes and innovations in production, a substantially wider range of products, better packaging and so forth. Briefly, the experiment is intented to help us to be more efficient by means of the enterprises and VHJ's having greater power, on the one hand, and their being more self-sufficient and bearing more responsibility for economic development on the other.

The execution of the experiment, and the speed with which it goes into operation, now depend on our central agencies. So far, they have not worked things out in a way that would enable the organizations involved in the experiment to start changing their business method in keeping with the requirement of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Session, and according to the principles for restructuring the CSSR's economic mechanism. Even though the work on the experiment is progressing for more quickly than when similar measures were implemented in the past, this is still far too slow in view of the important factor of time, and in view of the demands of "new times."

"To make the experiment function, we have to bring it to the working collectives, and do so quickly," Comrade Frantisek Arnost stated at the aktiv meeting. The comrades in the Jablonec Costume Jewellery VHJ told us the very same thing. However, for the time being this is not possible. [passage omitted] The more extensive application of preliminary work is hampered because certain basic aspects of the experiment have not yet been completely worked out; this applies to the regulation of wages, the relationship with the foreign trade, certain issues of prices in relation to the evaluation of enterprises.

"All our employees received the news of the honor accorded to the Jablonec Costume Jewellery VHJ with enthusiasm. It was one of the first organizations to be selected for participation in the experiement," Engineer Bohumil Kulich, chairman of the CPCZ's plant organization in the director general's office, stated. [passage omitted] "Our people have great hopes for the experiment. However, many of them have recently begun to show disappointment with its far too slow realization."

They Are Prepared [subhead]

The Jablonec Costume Jewellery VHJ accounts for the highest proportion of exports to nonsocialist countries in the total production of Czechoslovak economy. It is also one of the best in the accomplishment of export tasks. It exports roughly two thirds of its production; last year alone it increased its exports by almost one fifth, compared with the preceding year (they amounted to almost Kcs1.25 billion in f.o.b. prices). Everybody is convinced that the last word has not yet been spoken and that the VHJ will be able to raise its export ability further, within the framework of possibilities to be created by the experiment. [passage omitted] The current average per capita monthly wages (Kcs2,420) place the VHJ far below the overall Czechoslovak standard, in spite of its considerable contribution to our national economy.

At the same time, it is quite clear to the VHJ that it cannot increase its exports to the detriment of the domestic market. If it does not ensure the planned deliveries, it would have no money for wages, material purchases, and other operating costs. It can therefore ensure higher deliveries to foreign market by raising production efficiency, cutting down production costs, and economizing on manpower. All this must be in total harmony with the demands for intensification and with other tasks which our party has been so urgently formulating for our national economy these several years.

Not Waiting With Folded Arms [subhead]

All employees are being operationally briefed on all new data about the experiment; this should enable them to immediately start on preliminary work to rapidly implement elements of the experiment in their sector. Engineer Ludvik Karl, director of Preciosa, one of the enterprises of the Jablonec Costume Jewellery VHJ, confirmed this. "Apart from the 'old' plan, which continues to be decisive for us, we are already compiling in advance a 'new' plan on the basis of the principles made known to us at the party aktiv meeting in our VHJ on 18 December 1986. Although many things are still not clear -- for instance, the regulations for executing the experiment have not yet been approved -- we know about the essential things; that is why we are preparing for an acceleratged implementation of the experiment in our enterprise." [passage omitted]in our enterprise." [passage omitted]

No change is easy to bring about; difficulties in one link of management hold up work in another link -- in the present instance in the VHJ and its enterprises. [passage omitted]

WOMAN CHARGED WITH SPYING ON BEHALF OF FRG

LD121353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb 87 (ADN) -- There is due cause for stating that Frau Dr Christa-Karin Schumann has been sentenced for serious military espionage involving the use of intelligence service aids, including radio contacts. She was recruited by her brother, Prof Dr Wolf-Dieter Thomitzek, on behalf of the Federal Intelligence Service, headed at that time by Dr Kinckhel. Prof Dr Wolf-Dieter Thomitzek was himself a recruited agent of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND). Health is no cause for concern. [as received] The possibility exists for enquiries to be made with the lawyer of the sentenced woman.

VIENNA PAPER ANALYZES MARKUS WOLF'S RETIREMENT

AU121248 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Feb 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "That Is Why GDR Espionage Chief Stumbled"]

[Excerpts] In an almost unnoticed and inconspicuous manner a career ended prematurely in the GDR: intelligence chief Markus ("Mischa") Johannes Wolf was prematurely retired at the age of 64. The most successful and longest working espionage chief of the postwar era is the first prominent victim claimed by the "new wind" from Moscow among the East European leadership -- and he might be followed by others.

Intelligence chiefs in the communist East European states are traditionally very closely linked with their "counterparts" in Moscow. This applied to Mischa Wolf, son of a writer, former journalist, and then "reconnaissance chief" of the GDR, who commanded 2,000-3,000 agents in the FRG alone.

When Gorbachev's close confident Viktor Cherbikov became chief of the KGB, Mischa Wolf's star began to decline. Wolf, who was politically trained and indoctrinated in Moscow during Stalin's time and who in a GDR television interview on the occasion of his 60th birthday did not distance himself with a single word from the cruel dictator, did not get along with Chebrikov at all. [passage omitted]

"He was an open-minded man, the absolute opposite of a stubborn ideologist. But he always followed the party line 100 percent," says Hanns-Heinz Porst, a Nuremberg businessman who in 1969 was sentenced to almost 3 years in prison for high treason because of his contacts with Mischa Wolf.

One hundred percent on the party line -- but the line of the GDR Communists is no longer fully identical to that of Moscow. In the GDR media only selected passages of Gorbachev's important speeches, such as the speech on "democratization," are published. There are orders to subject reports on political developments in the USSR to special censorship.

Thus Mischa Wolf's 100 percent loyalty automatically put him into a certain contradiction with Moscow, something that increased his problems with Chebrikov. [passage omitted]

Mischa Wolf, the man who placed superspy Guillaume at the arm of Bonn's Chancellor Willy Brandt, has departed from the center of power. Will others soon follow the "faceless man," as Wolf was called, into the political desert?

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PCI LEADER NATTA

Received by Honecker

LD121818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the PCI, for a friendly discussion today.

Their exchange of views centered on the current international situation and initiatives of the two parties for safeguarding peace. Both sides agreed that freeing mankind from the looming threat of nuclear catastrophe, stopping the arms race, and changing to disarmament and detente are the most urgent tasks of the day.

The SED and PCI stressed the need for gradually removing all kinds of nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and for a balanced and controlled reduction of conventional arms in Europe taking into account the legitimate security interests of all states. They call for the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons from Europe and the creation of zones and corridors free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In the interests of detente and cooperation on Europe, Erich Honecker and Alessandro Natta stressed the development of political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation between European states in E[illegible]t and West on the basis of equality, mutual advantage, and the furtherance of human rights. They noted with satisfaction the progress that has been achieved, especially in the past few years, between the GDR and Italy and acknowledged the possibilities for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Erich Honecker and Alessandro Natta stressed the good development of relations between the SED and the PCI. They endorsed their will to expand these on the basis of independence and mutual respect as well as in the spirit of cooperation and friendship.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were, on the SED side, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department; and, on the PCI side, Antonio Rubbi, member of the National Directorate and head of the Central Committee's International Department; and Renato Sandri, Central Committee member.

Honecker Hosts Luncheon

LD121542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon in Berlin today in honor of PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta. In their toasts, the two party leaders paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and PCI in the joint struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Present at the friendly gathering in the Unter den Linden Palace were other members of the GDR party and state leadership as well as members of the guest's entourage. [passage omitted]

Present at the luncheon with Erich Honecker were members of and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krez, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski and Inge Lange; and other members of the SED Central Committee, including Guenter Sieber, head of the Central Committee International Affairs Department. Guests at the gathering were Antonio Rubbi, member of the National Directorate and head of the Central Committee's International Department, and Renato Sandri, PCI Central Committee member.

Honecker Toast at Luncheon

LD121616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb 87 (ADN) -- The text of the toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the luncheon in honor of PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta is as follows:

It is a real pleasure for me to extend a warm welcome to the PCI secretary general and to his entourage in the GDR capital. We welcome you, dear Comrade Natta, as a representative of the great, battle-tested PCI, the party of Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti, Luigi Longo, and Enrico Berlinguer.

Through its decades of work for the workers' national and social interests, as the inspiring force and organizer of heroic resistance struggle against Italian and German fascism, as the standard-bearer in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, the PCI has proved itself to be a strong national force and has gained a great international reputation.

Our meeting gives me the opportunity to express the deep feelings of sympathy and solidarity on the part of the GDR Communists toward our fraternal Italian party. We can state with satisfaction that our talks are characterized by mutual trust and understanding, cordiality, and frankness, as well as by our joint efforts to achieve real progress in the vital question of mankind: preventing a nuclear inferno and safeguarding a lasting peace.

Following the Reykjavik summit, it is more clear than ever that unchanged striving for military dominance on the part of the United States, particularly its adherence to the Star Wars program, constitutes the major obstacle to ending the arms race and bringing about a change to disarmament and detente. We are at one with our Italian comrades in appealing to all forces of peace, reason, and realism to do everything possible to ensure that the chance for radical disarmament envisaged in Reykjavik does not remain unused. What is necessary now is an awareness of responsibility and a realistic approach on all sides.

With their disarmament proposals for all types of weapons, unilateral concessions, and accommodations of Western concerns, the Soviet Union, GDR, and other socialist states have demonstrated their deep wish for peace. The peoples now expect those responsible in the United States to go forward and not backward on the basis of what was achieved in Reykjavik.

As our exchange of views has confirmed, the SED and PCI share the view that with intensified efforts by all states, parties, organizations, and movements concerned with safeguarding peace, an improvement in the international situation can be achieved. The Communists of the GDR and Italy will continue to work actively, within the framework of their specific circumstances and the membership of their countries in different alliance systems, for international security and detente.

The SED and GDR are actively continuing their policy of peace, and are developing political dialogue in order to reduce confrontation and create a climate of trust and cooperation. Our proposal, agreed jointly with the SPD, for a nuclear weapons-free and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe is proof of this.

When well-known Italian politicians regard the peaceful coexistence of the two German states as vital for stability and balance in Europe, then we view this as a demand for the GDR and FRG to maintain their special responsibility for peace and detente on our continent. The GDR is doing this by adhering to the principle that war must never again emanate from German soil. It is playing a constructive part in clearing the way for disarmament in the world and preventing the militarization of space.

We unswervingly support normal relations with the FRG on the basis of the given realities and concluded treaties. It once again became clear in the recent Federal elections that the majority of FRG citizens oppose a change in foreign policy but favor detente instead of confrontation and predictability instead of adventurism.

In our talks today we note with satisfaction that the development of continuous relations between the GDR and Italy is a tangible example of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

We are pleased that you are taking the opportunity during your visit to acquaint yourself personally with life in the GDR capital. At the start of 1987, the workers of our socialist state were able to show a positive balance. With this as a foundation, they are carrying out, by means of great achievements and numerous initiatives, the decisions of the 11th SED Congress building an advanced socialist society. The stable and dynamic economic growth, continuous improvement of the material and cultural standard of living, and broad development of socialist democracy in the GDR bear witness to the powers of socialism in our country.

You may be certain, dear Italian comrades, that the socialist state on German soil will continue to prove itself a cornerstone of peace in the heart of Europe, a reliable comrade in the struggle for a happy future for the peoples.

Natta Views Gorbachev Reforms

LD122047 Hamburg DPA in German 1905 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) -- In the opinion of PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta, the changes being introduced in the Soviet Union are also of great significance for its allies. [paragraph continues]

Following a meeting with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker, Natta reaffirmed at a news conference in East Berlin today the PCI's long-held belief that every ruling communist party must itself be responsible for setting the direction of its policies and for finding solutions. He considered the rule to still be correct and valid, although solutions must be sought within the framework of the community and of economic cooperation, and adapted to the conditions of each country.

It was his impression that Honecker's "assessment" of the Soviet Union's policy relates to both international issues such as detente, disarmament, and cooperation and to the problem of giving "new impulses" and a "new dynamism" to Soviet development. Natta gave no details of the SED's position, which appears recently to be rather a wait-and-see attitude to and dissociation from the reform attempts of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He recalled that in the past Italian Communists had strongly criticized the "exaggerated imitation" of the Soviet model in the other Eastern European countries. [passage omitted]

MITTAG RECEIVES FRG STATE PREMIER IN BERLIN

LD122005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb 87 ADN -- On Thursday, 13 February, Guenter Mittag Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Bernhard Vogel, Premier of the FRG state of Rhineland-Palatinate, for a discussion.

Guenter Mittag welcomed Bernhard Vogel on his visit to the GDR. He briefed his guest on some aspects of the GDR's successful economic and social policy and drew attention in particular to the continuous economic development in 1986, development that will continue in 1987. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, commented in depth in his speech last Friday on all fundamental issues concerning the GDR's development and on its positions in the international arena. It had been made clear from this how the policy of dynamic and intensive economic and social development in the GDR had further advanced.

As for relations between the GDR and FRG, the starting point for these could only be that the two countries are sovereign states independent of each other. The development of economic and trade relations has shown what results can be achieved and what opportunities exist.

Bernhard Vogel outlined his views on the development of relations between the GDR and FRG and explained the interest of firms based in the Rhineland-Palatinate and of other FRG enterprises in further expanding economic and trade relations.

TALKS WITH BCP'S DOYNOV COMMENCE 11 FEB

Meets With Kleiber

LD121003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria is developing positively. Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier, and GDR permanent representative at the CEMA, and Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, agreed in stating this in Berlin on Wednesday at a working meeting.

The partners in the talks exchanged experiences on the further improvement of management, planning, and economic accounting to strengthen responsibility of combines and enterprises. Questions relating to the further deepening and intensification of cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed, particularly in machine-building and the implementation of the Complex Program for Scientific and Technological Progress up to the Year 2000.

Talks With Mittag

LD122340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb 87 ADN -- The economic strategy of the GDR aims to continue the dynamic growth of its economy along a path of comprehensive intensification. This was today stated by SED Politburo member Guenther Mittag in a meeting with Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The GDR is assuming the broad application of key technologies, Guenther Mittag said. Particular attention was being paid to the development of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and electronics of the highest international standards. The GDR is working actively for a solution to the tasks set forth in the integrated program of CEMA. The implementation of agreement reached between Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov for cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria contributes importantly to this.

During his stay in Berlin, Ognyan Doynov met with GDR ministers responsible for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles; electrical engineering and electroncis; and chemical industry. The results of cooperation were assessed positively.

Today the Bulgarian guest visited the publicly owned combine Elektro-Apparate-Werke Friedrich Ebert in Berlin-Treptow.

BRIEFS

AIDS STATISTICS -- Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- According to Dr. Niels Soennichse, director of the clinic and health center for skin diseases at the Charite hospital in Berlin, the GDR's strategy againt AIDS has proven itself in view of the low number of AIDS victim and carriers. As the head of the AIDS advisory group in the GDR Health Ministry stated in a new interview, there has been one fatality in the GDR to date -- a middle-aged man who probably became infected several years ago and died of AIDS at the end of 1986. The number of GDR citizens infected with the HIV virus and registered as being antibody-positive remains, at 14, very small. According to Soennichsen, "they either belonged to the relevant high-risk groups or the source of infection could be easily traced." Although screening was being conducted on a broader basis one must also consider a number of unregistered cases. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN international Service in German 0925 GMT 11 Feb 87 LD]

OFFICIAL REPORTS GROWTH IN JOINT SOVIET TRADE

LD122251 Budapest MTI in English 2047 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, February 12 (MTI) -- Hungary has an interest in the success of the changes taking place in the USSR and is endeavouring to contribute to them, said Endre Molnar, chief commercial advisor at the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow, head of the trade mission, at a press conference in Moscow Thursday. He said that last year Hungarian-Soviet commodity turnover had exceeded 9,700 million roubles, an almost 3 percent growth over last year. Plans on bilateral economic relations and mutual trade were met.

In accordance with the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological development of the CMEA countries to run to the year 2000, a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements were signed. The agreements involved Tesco, Budavox, Metrimplex and Videoton, of the Hungarian companies. On November 4th 1986 a Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental agreement was signed on direct production and scientific and technological relations between the companies and organizations of the two countries. Currently 56 Soviet and Hungarian companies have such relations, and 22 of them already have activity regulated by contract.

The value of exchange commodity deliveries scheduled for 1987 comes to nearly 10,000 million roubles. Hungary covers over half of its energy requirements from Soviet imports. Over three quarters of Hungarian imports from the USSR are energy sources, raw materials and semi-finished products.

Hungarian engineering industry exports to the USSR are to grow by six percent as against 1986.

There is to be a significant expansion in instruments and automation facilities supplied to the Soviet petroleum industry. This year deliveries of Hungarian rear axles to be used for building industry and road building machinery began.

This year the USSR is to deliver 15 percent more machines and installations to Hungary. Soviet car imports are to increase significantly, by nearly 20,000 vehicles. Hungary is purchasing 50,000 cars, 4,300 lorries and 4,400 tractors. This is the first time that the commodity turnover agenda for 1987 contains the mutual deliveries to take place through direct inter-enterprise relations, joint ventures and direct relations with the Moldavian, Azerbaijan and Georgian Soviet Republics, as well as those which will be made possible through the framework of implementing the comprehensive programme of technological and scientific development of the CMEA countries.

DANUBE OIL SPILL AFFECTS PECS WATER SUPPLY

LD121148 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- As the south Hungarian reach of the Danube has been polluted with oil, the regional pipeline supplying Pecs with water was closed, and restrictions on the city's water consumption imposed on Thursday. Consequently, Pecs gets 30 thousand cubic metres less water a day than usually, which corresponds to one third of average consumption. The restrictions mainly concern industrial consumers as priority is given to the population.

The oil is supposed to have got into the river from a ship. An investigation is under way.

SZUROS EXAMINES FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON 'RADIO DIARY'

LD092354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1815 GMT 9 Feb 87

["Radio Diary" phone-in program with Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, presented by Eva Szecsi and Eva Vertes -- live or recorded]

[Text] This is Radio Diary on foreign affairs. Our guest is Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The presenters are Eva Szecsi and Eva Vertes. Our phone lines have been open since 1500, and already a great number of questions have arrived from our listeners. Of course, there is still time to phone during the remaining time of this program. Our phone numbers are 130-099 and 139-024, and our listeners can phone us until 2030. Far be it from us to place the subject of their questions within limits, but we would like to draw listeners' attention to the fact that on this occasion we would like to examine three areas more closely, as we feel these are the most important and exciting at present. These are: the changes under way in the Soviet Union; the general tendencies determining the shape of world politics; and subjects related to our homeland's foreign relations.

It is an old tradition by now that the first Radio Diary of the year deals with foreign affairs, and it is a tradition of many years' standing too to have our present guest. But this year we certainly have some new listeners, so for their benefit let me introduce our guest. Dr Matyas Szuros, 53 years old, born in Puespokladany, studied at the Institute of International Relations in Moscow. He started his career as a diplomat and indeed stayed in the field of foreign affairs. He worked in the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department and represented our country as ambassador, first in Berlin and then in Moscow. He has been a member of the Central Committee since 1978 and secretary of the Central Committee since the summer of 1983.

So, you are used to being a guest on Radio Diary, but perhaps it is unusual that both presenters now are women. Can our listeners draw the conclusion from this that women have such a dominant role in Hungarian foreign affairs journalism?

[Szuros] I am pleased to be here and also that I am able, through you, to have strengthened my contacts with Hungarian radio over the past years. Unfortunately, such a ratio of women is not characteristic even among foreign affairs journalists. In my opinion it is a rather unusual phenomenon, but perhaps the situation is better here than in other areas.

[Presenter] Before we turn to the concrete questions, a great many of which have arrived already, I would like to ask: According to your own experiences, is the public's interest in foreign affairs and international issues diminishing or growing? Or, taking into account that our domestic problems have increased, is there some sort of inward turning?

[Szuros] In my experience the public's interest in international issues and in world politics does not decrease despite the fact that our domestic problems have increased. This may be explained also by the fact that the majority of our problems are dependent on the international environment. It is also true that the public opinion of smaller countries follows with greater attention and -- it may be said -- greater sensitivity world politics and developments of international life. Because our fate and prosperity depend to a much larger extent on the external circumstances than those of the bigger countries, interest in foreign affairs has been traditionally great; this may be felt everywhere, and this interest is unchanged.

[Presenter] Do you agree that in foreign policy the most important thing now is what is happening in the domestic policy of the Soviet Union and in Soviet social, economic, and cultural life; that is, in all spheres of life?

[Szuros] In essence I agree with the statement in the question, with the small difference that I consider one of the most important things happening in foreign policy what is now occuring in Soviet domestic politics. The Soviet domestic changes do, of course, reflect on the international activity of the Soviet Union, but that in itself would not be sufficient and effective without the modified tools and attitude of Soviet foreign policy -- a thing also we see these days. What happens in the Soviet Union influences fundamentally the international balances of power. It is decisive from the point of view of the international reputation and motivating force of socialism, and it can, at the same time, speed up or slow down the development and renewal of the rest of the socialist countries as well. By the way, today the Soviet Union refuses those who have claimed that the progressive force of impetus and influence of the October Socialist Revolution has exhausted itself. On the other hand, with the renewal of Soviet foreign and domestic politics, the international room for the maneuver of socialism, or speaking in wider terms, of the forces of progress, increases as well.

In addition to all this the attitude and constructive policies of the other side in the fundamental issues of international politics is indispensable for a change in international relations or for achieving a turnabout, primarily in halting the arms race and in limiting arms. If it is possible to achieve progress in this area through the formation of a more cooperative world order, then the chances of solving other global problems will increase as well. It is these -- and others similar to these -- interconnections that lie behind the deep-rooted changes and renewal in the Soviet Union.

[Presenter] This issue very much preoccupies our Hungarian listeners as well as the entire Hungarian public opinion. One of our listeners, Jozesf Demeter, telephone no 561-218, says he considers the Soviet changes to be historic. He asks whether the MSZMP is able to draw the lessons from those that refer to Hungary and are necessary to draw. The assessments in the East and the West of, for example, the most recent CPSU plenum and of Gorbachev's speech are almost identical; THE TIMES of London classified it as a historic change. I could add to this that we used this adjective too frequently in the past; perhaps to some extent it became worn as a result.

[Szuros] At one time it was indeed usual to decorate scheduled congresses or events with the adjective historic. Now this Central Committee session, together with the 1985 April plenum and the 27th congress, justifiably deserve this adjective, I think. According to Mikhail Gorbachev the aim is to transform society in a revolutionary depth that extends to the economy, to politics, to foreign policy, to the social sphere, to sciences, and even to ideology. The series of changes launched in the middle of the 1980's must be used to make up for the backlog of the rhythm suffered earlier -- to eliminate the stagnation. By the way, recognition of the need for change at the launch of this process is linked to the name of Yuriy Andropov.

At the beginning, it appeared that it would be enough to increase the rate of advance for the changes and the overcoming of difficulties. If you remember, at the 27th congress the slogan was still: speeding up. It has become clear that in itself it is not sufficient; there is a need for working out a comprehensive program for the transformation and for its consistent execution.

One of the important features of this is the modernization of all the essential elements of the system of economic management, and this is inconceivable without the creative participation of the masses. Therefore, the economic reform process must, of necessity, be linked to fulfillment of socialist democracy which liberates the creative energies. It is through the expansion of self-government and the conscious development of democratic forms that progress along the chosen road can be ensured. The January plenum of the CPSU is proof of the fact that the Soviet leaders are aware of the significance as well as the difficulties of the transformation.

The process of renewal is only at the starting phase; it will need a relatively long time before its real results can become visible -- just as Soviet economist stated too. The objective is to strengthen socialism. However, to avoid the paralyzing lopsidedness, action is needed everywhere, simultaneously. This requires a new kind of thinking, the valid foundation -- in theoretical terms -- of the programs, and a high level of requirement of science and dialectics. In other words, this is no simple task. What is at issue here is the deepening and further advancement of things expressed at the 27th congress and the endeavours defined there.

The essential significance of all these will only, naturally, be demonstrated in time. But even today it is already possible to draw certain general conclusions for others, including Hungary. However, any kind of imitation would be a mistake; every party is independent and sovereign, works in the peculiar conditions of its country, and therefore the experiences of each of them cannot be mechanically transplanted. The timely tasks and emphases can only be defined by paying attention to the given national peculiarities.

Regarding the changes taking place in the Soviet Union, in my opinion the approach, the courage and the consistency, the complex treatment of the reform process, the endeavor to achieve organic unity between the economic and social transformations can already command our respect. I would like to emphasize, however, that all these are still fundamentally at the stage of intention, plan, and conception. The transplantation into practice is still a long-term task. What is taking place in the Soviet Union is for Hungarians a support and confirmation which -- it can be perhaps said without undue modesty -- is true to some extent in reverse order as well.

[Presenter] Logically, another question arises here; that is, it is not the first time such large-scale comprehensive changes have been announced in the Soviet Union. One remembers, for example, the 20th congress or the reform program of the early 1960's. Therefore, the question is put by many: What is the difference between the present program and those in the past?

[Szuros] Well, I lived in the USSR for 10 years, so I am familiar with the events you mentioned. What distinguishes the present program and efforts from the earlier ones mentioned is primarily the fact that the present endeavors are based on realities and on revealing the complete reality; and thus the measures become increasingly well-founded.

The other thing, in Comrade Gorbachev's words, is that there is no way back in the USSR. Nobody, by the way, represented or expressed at the CPSU Central Committee session any other basic stance in opposition to the platform he marked out. The debate was about the method of renewal and transformation.

But to return to the two historical examples. I would say the following: In connection with the 20th congress, it must be said that it resulted in a qualitative change. It was of historic significance, but they were unable to carry the program to its conclusion.

In my opinion, the two fundamental points in Nikita Khrushchev's favor were: first, his resolute stand against the personality cult and infringments of the law; and second, he carried out an opening toward the Western world; that is, in favor of talks, dialogue.

But unfortunately, his internal analysis and the endeavors at the time were not always based on realities. In other words, both the system of means and a suitable cadre policy were lacking at that time. The economic reform endeavors of 1965, linked, by the way, to Kosygin, also floundered in the USSR for these reasons.

[Presenter] Many of our listeners are nevertheless asking about the guarantees. Miklos Tothi from Debrecen and Matyas Mate ask: Can internal conservative forces obstruct the renewal process in the USSR? Presumably our listener read Bovin's article in which he states that this third reform experiment must not be broken by opposition from socialist Soviet conservatives. So what guarantees are there?

[Szuros] I have already partly answered this question. It is my firm opinion that the unfolding process in the USSR is irreversible. It does not hand on just a single thread. But I would like to add that the present democratization and large degree of openness has already managed to mobilize broad masses of people for the new policy, renewal and transformation. A united leadership stands at the head of this process. These are the important factors.

It is true, however, that real and tangible results must be achieved as soon as possible, because this can be the determining factor from the point of view of winning over and involving the broadest possible masses of people.

[Presenter] Many people are worried about what they describe as too sharp a turning. Is it really justified that changes should be made in nearly all areas at the same time? Does it mean that the changes will lead to chaos?

[Szuros] No, it does not mean that. I do not consider the about-turn too sharp, because in the words of the Soviet leader, radical reforms and revolutionary changes are needed. I think you are familiar with these expressions. Such a thing cannot be realized in small steps. The entire party, the entire people and country must be shaken up and mobilized in the USSR. The almost merciless challenges, internal and external, do not make a wishy-washy middle path possible. Will there not be a lot of opposition to these endeavors, and will not the problems referred to here by the questioners crop up? Without doubt problems do exist and it is not a smooth process, but it is irreversible, and I do not believe it has such an opposition that is capable of bringing this process to a halt. There is no organized opposition in the USSR, but there is uncertainty, waiting, passivism, resignation, etc.

[Presenter] Or the old routine?

[Szuros] Yes, the old style. Old methods still linger on in the USSR, and in many respects in our country, too, and in other places. People's way of thinking cannot be changed overnight.

It seems that the USSR realistically anticipates the old and new difficulties too. It would be really important to achieve success in domestic policy as soon as possible, as I have already said, in the improvement of economic results, in an improvement in living standards and supplies, and in foreign policy on the question of disarmament; and then in a broader sense in the improvement of the external conditions of the reform. A lot of work awaits the Soviets.

[Presenter] Many listeners have asked the following question: By making the events in Kazakhstan public -- and with Mikhail Gorbachev speaking so much about it at the plenum -- are they trying to indicate that the nationalities policy must also be changed?

[Szuros] First, I would like to say that Kazakhstan came to being under the joint influence of many different factors -- or a least this syndrome did. Phenomena like corruption, shortage of goods, abuse of power, etc., could be seen there too. PRAVDA said a muddy subsoil characterized or had characterized that part of the country in those days. The personal responsibility of the highest leaders of the Kazakh Communist Party was also involved. The opposition of circles with a vested interest in the maintenance of the old order to the consistent stand of the present CPSU leadership could also be noted.

Perhaps people's national and religious sensitivity was not taken into consideration either, or so it seems to me. The events were also given national undertones. Out of the 14.5 million people living in Kazakhstan, about 36 percent are Kazakh, 40 percent are Russian, and around 23-24 percent belong to other nationalities. When I was preparing for Radio Diary, I got hold of a speech delivered by Andropov in 1982. Allow me to read from it -- I have already done this on other occasions. He said the following on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR:

The successes achieved in solving the national question by no means indicate that all the problems, arising from the fact that within a united state many kinds of nations and nationalities live and work together, have been solved. This in any case is hardly possible as long as nations and national differences exist. And these will exist for a long time, much longer than class differences.

[Presenter] A listener who for some reason did not want to give his name inquires about Sakharov's situation. Allow me to ask you to explain the background to the end of Sakharov's internal exile. It seems they want to involve him in political life; we have heard that he has been invited to attend an important international conference in Moscow. And it has been announced in Vienna that 50 dissidents were released last week in the USSR.

[Szuros] For myself, I greatly welcome the steps that have been taken now in relation to the Sakharovs. This is truly one of the clear manifestations of the new policy and the new attitude. Incidentally, permission of the Sakharovs to return was probably made possible by several circumstances jointly. In the Soviet Union, one kind of rethinking process has started in the field of culture, art, and also in legislation. Altogether, the number of taboo subjects has decreased.

Also, the conviction has strengthened that there is no need for such a measure, for such a degree of application of administrative restrictions as has previously occurred. There is a greater degree of tolerance in the authorities' attitude towards those who have nonconformist views. This is a significant matter. And this is a very important yardstick of politics, because of intolerance is the worst adviser in politics.

They are making efforts to improve relations with the intelligentsia, and what is happening is addressed to the Western world too, particularly in public opinion in Western Europe.

Furthermore, I would observe that recently, the regulations regarding Soviet citizens leaving the country or marrying foreigners have been adjusted too. The conditions for leaving the country, naturally alongside the necessary and usual controls, have become easier.

I believe it is true, as you said in the question itself, that Gorbachev spoke to Sakharov over the phone personally, and the scientist accepted the invitation to the International Peace Forum. We will know after the opening of the forum whether he really will take part.

[Presenter] Now I would like to ask, not about leaving, but about entering the country. We have read and heard about many world famous Soviet artists who have lived abroad for many years with a Soviet passport, working abroad for a long time, so in the West they were regarded as emigres. We have heard that the people have received invitations from home, that they are considering returning home. To name but the most famous: Lyubimov, Baryshnikov, and Makarova.

[Szuros] Yes, this is very important too. While these artists increase universal human culture, at the same time they are tied to their homeland, the Soviet Union, Russia, and other regions of the Soviet Union. Of those mentioned, I knew Lyubimov very well; I became personally acquainted with him during my time as ambassador. In the course of the transformation, a great many criticisms were levelled, and are still today, at the earlier leaders in the area of culture and art, at individual organizations, their officials, the bureaucracy, the formalism, because of the lack of understanding, because of valuable artists and creations being restricted to the background, because of the support for mediocre productions and products, and, well, there was corruption here too. Occasionally, the conditions described by Bulgakov in "The Master and Margarita" sprang to my mind.

It seems that for these artists, or at least in my opinion, it is not with the Soviet Union, perhaps not even primarily with the Soviet system, that they had trouble, but with functionaries who have proved unworthy, the soulless bureaucracy, and the treatment. It seems now that there if no obstacle of principle to their return. What is more, Soviet culture can gain a great deal with this -- these outstanding artists can even advance the renewal of intellectual life.

[Presenter] For 36 minutes, we have been talking about the inner changes in the Soviet Union, although Soviet foreign policy is not in the least at a standstill. Rather, it seems that the manner of approach has changed, is changing, the philosophy itself of foreign policy. Let me propose this as our next topic, and also that we listen to some relaxing music.

[Presenter] In the 29 minutes of Radio Dairy program so far, the internal changes taking place in the Soviet Union have been discussed, and Matyas Szuros has answered questions put by listeners regarding these issues. However, interest in international politics, with the moves and endeavors as well as the conceivably new approaches of Soviet foreign policy, is no less. It seems that today fewer words are spoken about rockets, their number, and their effective capacity, and that many more are voiced about what Gorbachev meant by saying that the two superpowers are mutually interdependent; the safety of one is in the interest of the other and vice versa. Can this statement of his be considered as a rethinking of military doctrines?

[Szuros] What you are asking touches more on the security policy concept than the military doctrine. In this regards a serious rethinking process has begun in the Soviet Union. Instead of the quantitative approach or maximum security, the Soviet Union today favors sufficient security. What is more, it recommends others to follow the policy of equal and mutual security as well. Military doctrine is a smaller area of this process but it should be correctly interpreted that the Soviet Union adheres to the so-called defensive doctrine or principle -- that is not always precisely understood. It is useful to make it perhaps even more clear and unambiguous -- the question is justified.

Furthermore, what is at issue here is that we want to guarantee the balance of power at a lower level of weaponry. When we speak about this it is necessary to consider how important to the other side is its own sense of security. At the 27th CPSU Congress a new security policy concept was defined, in which political, military, economic, and humanitarian dimensions are equally important. What I would like to say -- and to answer the question -- is that these changes will eventually have to increasingly appear in military doctrine too.

[Presenter] In your opinion, is the success of the Gorbachev-type reform program in the interests of the United States? Is the United States a supporter or an ill-wisher?

[Szuros] This is an important question. Speaking objectively, the success of the large-scale program of transformation of the Soviet Union is in the interests of the United States and its people, just as much as it is in the interest of the entire world. The internal renewal of the Soviet Union is necessary because a peculiar system of interdependence, a mutual dependence on one another, has come about between the two superpowers. What is more, this mutual dependence is of a worldwide scale. I think that in the present situation, the focus is not so much this as the way in which the U.S. Administration considers this renewal process and the way it approaches it. I think this is what the questioner wants to know, too.

It seems to me that the United States and the West European leaders have still not decided on three issues. One of these is how much change they give to the materialization of the Gorbachev reforms. The second question is whether they want to support or impede the implementation of the reform process. The third is whether they will allow integration of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in the community of nations, or will increase the gap between the two world orders. It is these questions which the leaders of the Western world should face constructively.

In any case Reykjavik has shown, at least in my view, that present U.S. policies have no intention of promoting the materialization of Soviet reforms, and the USSR's modernization and strengthening. The case is different regarding Western Europe, but it is possible to welcome, precisely for this reason, the attitude of those Western statesmen -- I would single out here for example the declaration of West German Foreign Minister Genscher -- who believe changes taking place in the Soviet Union must be taken very seriously.

[Presenter] It is interesting there is now a significantly more flexible foreign policy, a series of new proposals, and that despite all this the dialogue of the two superpowers is at a stalemate -- or at best there is no tangible result of this superpower dialogue at the various multilateral, bilateral negotiations, or forums. Well, it is only recently that despite the Soviet moratorium, the United States continued its nuclear tests in Nevada. We had Reykjavik, Vienna, and Geneva but the only good example, an exception, is perhaps Stockholm.

[Szuros] I would prefer to say that for the moment disarmament negotiations have not yet produced tangible results, but that dialogue and negotiations are necessary and useful in themselves. I would not say, however, that we are deadlocked or that the development of the international situation is deadlocked. Let us take, for example, Reykjavik. The fact that the working meeting came about was in itself an important matter. That is how we evaluated it and are presently evaluating it.

The Soviet package put forward there could have created a qualitatively new situation for arms control, and a substantial reduction could have begun for the first time, but the leaders of the United States lacked the political will and sufficient courage to do so.

In Reykjavik the sides progressed furthest in exploring the possibilities of disarmament and arms limitation. This in itself is a matter of considerable importance, but not a deadlock. I could also say -- only today I discussed this with a Japanese colleague -- that since Reykjavik the possibility of eliminating nuclear weapons is no longer a utopian dream but can become a serious possibility. Of course, we must not indulge in illusions.

Besides this, as a result of the Soviet efforts, it seems that an agreement in principle is developing on, in accordance with the agreement reached in Reykjavik, the two sides regarding the ABM Treaty as valid for a further 10 years. It is true that the United States interprets this treaty in a way favorable to itself, that the two sides interpret it differently, but it seems that agreement can also be reached on reducing offensive strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent by the end of 1991. Following this, each side would possess 1,600 platforms and 6,000 warheads. Whether this happens is something that we shall find out in the course of Soviet negotiations.

There is also progress regarding European medium-range missiles, as well as at the Geneva talks concerning the banning of chemical weapons, and so on. Naturally, one must not overestimate all this, but these things show there is movement in the various disarmament and arms limitation forums. As you have correctly noted, at the Stockholm conference a constructive agreement has been reached concerning confidence-building measures. This is important because it concerns the military sphere. The situation is not deadlocked.

[Presenter] Earlier, when you spoke of Soviet-U.S. relations and said it seems that it is not in the U.S. interest to support the reforms, you said that Western Europe is different in many ways. Now, Western Europe is playing a rather contradictory role in this connection. Following Reykjavik it seemed that Western Europe was fully supporting the U.S. position. Now Margaret Thatcher is preparing enthusiastically for her visit to the Soviet Union. Thus, is the European atmosphere going to freeze or not?

[Szuros] Indeed, many people were surprised by the unanimous West European support for the U.S. position at Reykjavik. I must say, however, that in my opinion this unity with the U.S. is solid on only one issue, and this is the defensive nuclear umbrella provided by the United States. It is true that Western Europe is very attached to the umbrella. On other questions, however, such as economic, cultural, and humanitarian matters or as regards certain global or regional issues, the positions differ considerably. Taking all this into consideration, it is my view that what is needed to improve the European atmosphere is foremost that the West European countries should take the proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries seriously, together with that new way of thinking, the process of renewal, which we discussed earlier and which is in the process of development in the Soviet Union.

In this way confidence in each other would increase, which could facilitate progress in Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as at other negotiations. In my view, therefore, there are various reasons and guarantees for the European atmosphere not freezing over.

[Presenter] Listener Maria Dudas asks: Will there be a summit meeting this year or -- this is my part of the question -- is the original plan announced in Geneva in November 1985 no longer valid? After all, the last meeting was in a third country, not in Washington, and was called an intermediate or working summit. In any case, is it certain that the solution of the most important issues can be expected from summit meetings?

[Szuros] We are also pondering these questions. One cannot know as yet whether there will be a summit meeting in 1987. Otherwise, summit meetings are necessary, but they are not adequate in themselves for solving problems. Continuous and persistent work is needed, and the holding of a summit meeting is sensible when there is at least a minimal chance for reaching agreements of considerable substance.

Taking the world economic and world political circumstances into consideration, it appears that at the present time neither external nor internal reasons are forcing the U.S. Administration to reach an agreement. The creation of such conditions is the task of diplomacy. And this is the task not only of the two great powers but also of the foreign policy of other states, which also have to work in attaining this.

Hungarian diplomacy and foreign policy are also participating in this work to the extent their own modest possibilities permit. During the next 6-8 months I can, for my part, envisage a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting coming about.

[Presenter] Where? Would it be in a third country?

[Szuros] That I do not know. Even what I have said is perhaps an excessively brazen prediction.

[Presenter] Is this possible considering President Reagan's domestic and foreign political scandals? U.S. public opinion strongly disputes whether he has acted correctly or not. His popularity is also on the decrease. Does this mean that his scope for action is also decreasing?

[Szuros] What I can say in reply is that we are past the mistaken belief that a weakening of the other side, or an increase in its problems, automatically strengthens us. The world has changed. We have learned the same thing in connection with the world economic crisis of the 1970's. Many people thought that it would not affect us as well and that we would be protected against it. The problems of the U.S. political sphere and President Reagan's personal problems have rather an unfavorable effect on international life; after all, they make U.S. conduct more unpredictable. The United States can resort to spectacular demonstrations of strength to camouflage its problems, but it can also reach agreements. Our task is to strengthen the latter endeavor, as I have mentioned in connection with the task of socialist diplomacy.

[Presenter] Naturally, one cannot exhaust this topic of world politics. However, this program is not endless, so let us change topics. There are many questions concerning the relations between our country, Hungary, and other countries, especially our neighbors.

[Presenter] Let us look at those questions which refer to our homeland and our immediate neighbors. Naturally -- and this is, I think, known by our listeners too -- there is a great interest in this issue. Very many people have asked the same or similar questions. Therefore, I think that the listeners will excuse me if I do not give their names with every question.

Here is the first question: Is it true that during his visit to Hungary, Mikhail Gorbachev gave the green light for Hungarian reform?

[Szuros] It has always been my opinion that we should no try to claim credit for the achievement of others or to blame others for our own weaknesses. In our homeland, the reform of the system of economic management has been going on since 1968. Therefore, in this sense there is no direct interconnection. The question is, however, justified from the point of view that many debates about the reforms have been held both in Hungary and elsewhere, for example in the Soviet Union too. To some extent these debates are continuing even today, and our assessment of them has differed in various periods.

[Presenter, interrupting] Well, I think that is not surprising.

[Szuros] Not at all. The person who proposed this question assumed such a type of political link between the two countries which has not been valid for a long time now. However, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Hungary in June 1986 demonstrated that the problems of the two countries and the way in which the leaders of the two countries think were, in many ways, completely identical. It may also be observed that every one of the socialist countries is experimenting to perfect the economic mechanism or the system of direction. The only measurement of these experiments is that they should help the cause of socialism. I must state, therefore, that for the introduction of reforms we in Hungary have always had sufficient room to maneuver and, what is more, we possibly had even more room than in the West or than it was assumed even by our own public opinion. Naturally the world has changed a lot today, because the continuation of the Hungarian reform process is no longer viewed wryly and with reservations. But such endeavors or similar ones exist elsewhere too which, in advance, gives a different color to the Hungarian reform policy and to our desires.

[Presenter] How much did Chernobyl, what happened there, cost us Hungarians? And what lessons can we, as Hungarians, draw from it?

[Szuros] The size of the damage caused by the Chernobyl catastrophe is rather hard to put into figures, but we are talking of some tens of millions of dollars. This is primarily a result of the restrictions imposed on us by the Western countries.

Of course there were other reasons too. Although now, after the event, we know that the level of radiation was higher in one or two of these Western countries than in Hungary. This is an interesting lesson, too.

There were, of course, other lessons because the catastrophe placed the concept of nuclear war and security in a new light. For us, politicians dealing in foreign affairs, this is most important. It showed how much the interdependence of countries is growing, and that the global problems know no boundaries of either country or class; not just these kinds of catastrophes, but famine, poverty and among other things, terrorism too.

We in Hungary also drew the appropriate conclusions and lessons, concretely in relation to the Paks [nuclear power station], and we support more actively greater efficient international solidarity and consultations in this sphere.

[Presenter] So, there are more direct contacts in this matter too.

[Presenter] I am not giving away a secret by saying that many listeners have asked questions about Hungarians in Transylvania. This is not very surprising, as the 2-2.5 million Hungarians living there have many ties with Hungarians within our borders. Many of them come here for visits, and we also like to make trips over there.

Istvan Erdelyi and Janos Petri ask: Has the official Hungarian view changed in connection with the fact that the Hungarians in Transylvania come under Romania's internal affairs? Istvan Erdelyi asks what the Hungarian Government is doing to ensure that during this year's tourist season there will not be a repeat of the earlier problems on the Hungarian-Romanian border. So what is the situation at the border crossing points?

[Szuros] In its totality traffic is now moving in an orderly manner, in line with the possibilities. There is really not too much traffic now. Due to the small capacity of border crossing points and the thorough Romanian passport and customs checks, difficulties arise from time to time and lines form, as the questioner says. Traffic is quite heavy, by the way. In 1986 more than 1.5 million crossings were registered in both directions, and a substantial portion of these are by road. And the border crossing points are mainly single lane roads. This is not just a Hungarian experience, however. The Yugoslav and Hungarian press have also indicated that similar phenomena can also be noted on the Yugoslav-Romanian border. We tell the Romanian party about excessive measures in an appropriate form and at the appropriate time. Parallel with this, we have also made recommendatiosn for settling various questions.

[Presenter] Excuse me for interrupting, but when did this take place? Was it recently?

[Szuros] Well, in 1986, for example, a delegation of the Border Guard visited Romania to discuss certain questions. Then, we made initiatives for a meeting of consular and customs officials. Also in 1986, in April, an agreement was reached during the visit to Budapest of the Romanian minister for tourism for discussions among diplomatic specialists on solving the problems at border crossing points. Unfortunately, the implementation or solving of the tasks laid down is not smooth -- this must be said in all honesty.

[Presenter] In December the Academic Publishers enterprise brought out a three-volume monograph about Transylvania. Do we have any knowledge of how this work was received in Romania?

[Szuros] I have no knowledge as yet of the Romanian stance or reaction. But I have been informed that in specialist circles there is a great deal of interest in the monograph entitled "The History of Transylvania". It is noted with satisfaction that the work is a balanced, professional, really scholarly historical writing, free of emotional motives and current political viewpoints. I believe, together with the authors, that this work must serve the cause of mutual understanding and the scientific analysis of history. We would like everybody to read it this way and to take it in their hands with this in mind. And let anybody who obtains a copy put it among his best books with a calm heart and a clear conscience. I think it would also be useful if a fertile exchange of opinions could develop on the issues discussed in the monograph at specialists' forums, and perhaps among scholars of different nationalities.

In other words, in my opinion this work must serve the cause of friendship among the peoples.

[Presenter] A listener asks if there are any means available to us to put a stop to what he describes as the forcible assimilation of the national minorities. This was the phrase he used.

[Szuros] Yes, I do not need to say that we are against forcible assimilation. At the same time, the other side of the coin is less often examined. Natural assimilation must not be hindered -- this is also something that comes under the category of human rights.

The correct Marxist evaluation and assessment of the Hungarian nationality living in Romania is primarily a matter for Romania -- its domestic matter, right, and responsibility. But it does not stop there. The national question, the nationalities question, also has an international effect. The aim of changing the various laws and regulations affecting the nationalities, the transformation of the educational and cultural network of institutions, the press law, etc. is common knowledge. All these things form an organic part of a given policy.

We agree, by the way, with the Romanian Communists' assessment that nationalism and chauvanism are alien to socialism and that the realization of the Leninist nationalities policy is a significant component of socialist democracy. In this spirit, fulfillment of the requirements of the nationalities demands constant care and special attention and also a great deal of tact. It also requires the formulation of a list of tasks in which they can assert their individual and collective rights, including the ability to expand their ties, free of restrictions, with a nation speaking their mother tongue but living in a different state framework.

This is how the nationalities can become a peculiar bridge in interstate relations and can also figure in strengthening international security. In this spirit, and keeping the entirety of bilateral ties in view, we encourge, for example, individual and institutional links between writers, literary translators, and specialists of the theater and other institutions; organized and individual tourism; links between sister cities and counties; the various forms of cross-border cooperation.

And making use of the means available to us, we commemorate the personalities and institutions that play or have played a significant role in strengthening rapprochement. This is served, for instance, by commemorative programs in the press, radio, and television. We give Hungarian recognition to persons working on developing bilateral ties; we give them high decorations, for example.

And at international forums and bilateral meetings we urge, in keeping with our declared principles, the possible solution of the problems and their various forms.

[Presenter] You have, in a sense, answered the questions of many of our listeners, but there are still some questions of detail to be settled. Gyula Kadar and Istvan Simon ask: What concrete steps does the Hungarian Government intend to take to improve the situation of the Hungarians in Romania? What can the Hungarian Government do to improve the situation in 2.5 million Hungarians in Transylvania?

[Szuros] I think I have partly answered these questions. It is common knowledge that only two-thirds of the 15 million Hungarians live within our borders. Nearly 4 million of our compatriots have been citizens of the neighboring countries ever since the peace settlement that ended World War I. The biggest national minority in Europe is the Hungarian nationality. This is one of the peculiarities of our foreign policy, or rather it sets for us a peculiar task. Apart from these, about 1 million Hungarians live in emigration in more distant parts of the world.

So it is obvious that we cannot be indifferent about their fate, the assertion of their minority rights, and mainly the availability of their mother culture. Our basic principle is that the nationality question is not an exclusively internal matter. I would like to stress this, because it has been raised here several times.

At the end of the 20th century a country that does not secure the rights that are due to the nationalities or prevents their assertion cannot claim the respect of the community of states. It is my opinion also that one of the main yardsticks of democracy and humanism is the attitude of the majority toward the minority -- the patience and tact it shows. This was expressed very nicely, for example, by Kekkonen.

Furthermore, our point of departure is that the Hungarians living in other countries and the nationalities living in our country do not necessarily enhance the elements of mistrust. On the contrary, they must not enhance it, they must represent a real link, a bridge.

We also know, however, that the assertion of this is primarily a question of political will. We guarantee the collective and individual nationality rights of our Magyar -- I mean non-Magyar -- compatriots. In recent years it has become one of the characteristics of Hungarian foreign policy to take a resolute stand on a basis of principle for the assertion of the rights of Hungarian national minorities, in the interest of free contacts among people, without artificial barriers.

The means available to us are the following: Mostly bilateral, confidential, friendly talks. Our relationship with Yugoslavia, for instance, is good, correct, and balanced. With Czechoslovakia we can come to an understanding [szot tudunk erteni]. So, if certain problems do arise, they can be handled. With Romania, however, there are unfortunately differences of view on matters of principle, and we have not yet succeeded in reaching a suitable understanding or agreement. Mutual confidence between the Hungarians overseas and the mother country has strengthened. The mother country welcomes increasingly, for visits at least, its sons and daughters that have left, and relies in a certain sense on emigres. This is an important duty of the World Federation of Hungarians.

People have been able to notice at multilateral forums, for example, most recently in Ottawa, Berne, Budapest, and Vienna that this question appeared on the agenda. This is one of the important issues of international politics and humanitarian questions today.

So, the endeavors of Hungarian foreign policy are in harmony with the general norms of international relations, with the fundamental principles of the Helsinki Final Act. And in the future, too, we shall take a consistent stand for the development of friendship and substantive cooperation of the people of central Europe and the Danube valley. This is our duty -- our national and internationalist duty.

[Presenter] Regarding our northern neighbo[illegible]e had questions about progress in the construction of the Boes-Nagymaros hydropower station and whether, now when we must save so much that every forint should count, this investment project is not a luxury made even more expensive by the various environmental protection considerations.

[Szuros] I was smiling to myself a bit because the construction of the Boes-Nagymaros hydropower station and water barrage, in addition to proceeding in good order, has been covered by me twice already in previous Radio Diary programs.

[Presenter, interrupting] Excuse me, but people worry more now.

[Szuros] I must say, however, that I cannot add much new information, but I mention the following: Together with our Czechoslovak friends we try to make sure that this large project will have no harmful consequences on the human environment.

It is a new development that in the meanwhile the Austrians also became involved in the construction. We would also like to speed up the building work around Nagymaros so the burden on the people living there and the works that change the scenery there are completed as soon as possible. These are the kind of changes I can mention, and let me express an opinion as well here. In my view, in the end it was not in vain that a widescale social debate unfolded over this huge construction because it forced us to review the entire thing. Naturally, in this debate ill intention also became mixed in occasionally, but the great majority of the debators on this occasion had good intentions.

[Presenter] Turning to Austria, there was an election there recently. Has such a domestic Austrian matter any influence on relations with Hungary?

[Szuros] I think Austrian foreign policy is not displaying any significant change of direction, but there have been certain changes of emphasis. They continue the good-neighbor policy toward the neighboring countries, and our Austrian neighbors emphasize the indivisibility of detente as well. Hungarian-Austrian relations are based on such a wide foundation and have such permanent elements that its development in a balanced fashion is ensured. It is in this spirit that Chancellor Vranitskiy and Foreign Minister Mock made statements -- and we take these very seriously. I think in the future too we can build on good-neighborly Hungarian-Austrian relations, which are developing in an exemplary fashion. There is consensus among all political forces in Austria on this issue -- this is what I experienced during my visit to Austria last year -- and this endeavor is supported by the overwhelming majority of the population as well. In our case, the situation and approach in Hungary remain unchanged.

[Presenter] Although the FRG is not a neighbor of ours it is one of Hungary's most important capitalist partners. How do you assess the elections recently held there?

[Szuros] The parliamentary elections in the FRG have brought some successes for the realistic, or using another term, soberly thinking liberal Free Democrats and to the Greens, which obstruct certain right-wing endeavors. The political balances of power have not changed fundamentally in the FRG but the abovementioned change of emphasis could be felt. We -- from a Hungarian point of view -- have followed and are following with great attention the statements of West German politicians regarding cooperation between our two countries, and we have assessed the results of the election. On the basis of this I believe we can justifiably assume that the intentions expressed by both sides can provide a possibility even for the creation of qualitatively new forms of the very satisfactorily developing Hungarian-FRG relations. West German is our largest Western economic partner, and therefore it is important to know that we expect the expansion of relations and that we do not expect any negative changes whatsoever.

[Presenter] This is all the more joyful to hear because, after all, in the election campaign Chancellor Kohl made a few remarks that took an unusual note -- particularly regarding the Soviet Union or the GDR. But now, after the elections, what is the way for us to interpret this? Do they intend to change their Eastern policy or we can rest assured?

[Szuros] I do not want to belittle this matter, but I believe we can rest assured. We were not taken by surprise by the unusual tone in the election campaign; we always try to be realistic, and at such a time there is political battle as well as tactical moves. Even I myself do not interpret this as their wish to change the FRG's Eastern policy. If anything, the results of the election should strengthen the existing Eastern policy in a favorable direction.

Anyway, that certain Eastern policy did not change even when the Christian Democrats and the Christian Socialists in a coalition with the Free Democrats took office, following the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, despite the fact that it constituted, from a political point of view, a very significant change. If not then, why should it now, I ask?

[Presenter] Listeners on the other hand ask whether the negotiations between Hungary and the EEC are in the interests of Hungary, and, in any case, what has impeded these before? Are we not already too late?

[Szuros] We are not too late. At the present, this is an important and timely issue. It is in our interest to reach an agreement with the EEC. Incidentally, we have been having talks at the specialist level since 1982, and it has not been our fault that we have not yet been able to conclude these talks with an agreement. Our endeavors are unchanging. We have spoken about this before. These endeavors are the realization of our rights under GATT, the gradual elimination of the discriminative quantitative and customs restrictions and, in a wider sense, the development of technical-scientific cooperation. The aim is to improve the conditions for our goods to reach the markets.

It is very interesting that Hungary's second biggest trade partner, after the Soviet Union, is the EEC. The value of our trade is approximately $4.5-5 billion. The accumulated positive trade balance of the EEC since 1974 in its trade with Hungary amounts to more than $4 billion; thus, the lasting settlement of relations is in the interest of the EEC as well.

Last year we sent a draft agreement to the EEC Commission, which was well received. There are consultations and negotiations now under way concerning its ratification. I hope that in 6 months' time we shall be able to say much more on this question. Jozsef Marjai has just visited Brussels regarding this issue.

[Presenter] Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi visited China recently. This visit restored relations between the parties of our two countries. We understand in this connection that Janos Kadar has accepted an invitation to visit China. Is it conceivable that he will make this long journey?

[Szuros] Relations between the majority of the socialist countries and China are indeed settled, including interparty relations as well. This has been marked by the visits by Erich Honecker and Wojceich Jaruzelski last year and by Ferenc Havasi this year. Just as we did not declare a break in interparty relations, there was no need to declare their restoration either. For the time being, relations between the CPSU and the CPC are an exception. Here, the settlement has not yet come about.

Incidentally, the settlement and development of Hungarian-Chinese interstate and interparty relations has occurred since the end of the 1970's within the framework of a steady and methodical process. We did not make undue haste, but we did not lag behind either. Every step was based on mutual interests. Besides this, the search for new methods of building socialism, the reform policy, has become an important element linking us.

The question has been raised whether Janos Kadar will make the journey. Well, as you know, he is not a very great traveler. However, for a statesman and party leader traveling is not a question of desire or inclination.

It is certainly true that Janos Kadar does not travel very often, but he has always made trips, even long journeys, when the interests of the country or the party required it and when the leadership regarded it as necessary. By the way, this infrequency of his trips in a sense even increases the significance of his visits. The trip to China is not concretely on the agenda at the present time, but Janos Kadar has an invitation to go. We expect the acting general secretary, Premier Zhao Ziyang, to visit Hungary this year and that we shall be able to greet him in our country.

[Presenter] Listener Dr Arato asks: Can we expect diplomatic relations to be established between Hungary and Israel?

[Szuros] When weighing up the resumption of Hungarian-Israeli diplomatic relations, we must recognize that the reasons that led to them being broken off still exist. However, there are a number of historical and humanitarian aspects of this question that merit careful consideration. One of these is that our many-sided relations with the Arab countries are long-term ones. Secondly, there is, understandably, growing interest in our country in the long, historic cultural traditions as well as the internationally recognized newer cultural, scientific, and artistic achievements of Israel and its people. As I noted in the Radio Diary a year ago, the tragedy that took place more than 40 years ago and our wartime dead, who lost their lives senselessly, among them half a million Jewish compatriots of ours, made a considerable contribution to the fact that today there are more than 200,000 Israeli citizens whose mother tongue is Hungarian, of whom many have retained their Hungarian citizenship as well.

Their ties to the homeland, their relatives who live here, have hardly decreased with the passing of time. Their interest in our homeland, seeing our internal development, and with the healing of the wounds and the lessing of the pain, so to speak, has continually increased. It cannot be our aim, nor can it be in our interest, to hinder the gradual development and expansion of this type of relations. We note that the problems, usually of a consular nature, which arise in our cultural and humanitarian relations and in our economic relations are increasingly difficult to solve within the existing frameworks. To settle these in a satisfactory manner and, as I have mentioned, develop our economic relations including the appropriate representation and guarantees, these are questions which are indeed occupying us. I would like to emphasize therefore that these ideas are of this nature and do not amount to the restoration of diplomatic relations.

[Presenter] We have come to the last moments of this program and the last question. Our country pursues a very active foreign policy and has done so in recent years. Now that the dialogue between the two great powers has resumed, will not the role of small countries, including ours, decrease? And since economics and politics cannot be divorced from each other, how far does the deterioration in our economic situation restrict our scope for foreign political activity?

[Szuros] The development of our economic situation does not restrict our possibilities for foreign political activity. On the contrary, it motivates us toward increasing our activities. Incidentally, in recent years, on the whole, Hungarian foreign policy has increased the scope of its activities. I would not like to go into details now because of the lack of time. Our foreign policy, quite naturally, can be truly and fundamentally successful if it can base itself on a stable internal political situation, on national unity. Besides this, our system of alliance, the great camp of the progressive forces and so on, provides a strong background for us. At the same time I must state that in the solution of our economic tasks we can rely primarily on ourselves, on our own performance. Of course, when difficulties arise, these have international components as well.

The conclusion I would draw is that we must consistently pursue our economic reform policy, and we must actively build our international economic relations, both in the East and the West. Making our economic development more dynamic is our fundamental task. We must increase our efficiency and ability to export. We have brought in a series of measures recently with this goal in mind.

The question referred to the role of the small countries as well. This is a topic close to our hearts. In my opinion, the role of the small and medium-sized countries cannot decrease even when there is a dialogue between the two powers. Perhaps the activities of the small and medium-sized countries are less spectacular at such times but, regarding the essence of what is involved is a result of the democratization of international relations, one of the characteristic processes of our age. I am referring here to the growing role of the small and medium-sized countries. This can be observed in the United Nations, at the most diverse international forums, and in particular in the European security and cooperation process.

The degree of activity on the part of Hungary has not lessened nor have our possibilities decreased. What is more, in a certain sense, both have increased despite the fact that as a result of our economic situation and other internal factors the picture of Hungary has changed somewhat in the Western world, and in particular in the Western press. This, however, is a relative matter because at the same time certain illusions have also disappeared. All in all, I can say that the international situation of the Hungarian People's Republic is good; our country enjoys a high esteem in the world. This is a great thing.

[Presenter] Thank you for the conversation.

BRIEFS

KOPECZI IN ROME -- Rome, February 6 (MTI) -- Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, paid an official visit to Italy from February 2 to 6 at the invitation of Minister of Cultural Heritage Antonio Gulliotti. Bela Kopeczi held talks with his host as well as with Franco Falcucci, minister of education, Nicola Capria, minister of tourism and arts, Susanna Agnelli, deputy foreign minister, and Luigi Rossi Bernardi, chairman of the National Research Council (CNR). Bela Kopeczi visited Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. In the organization of the Italian National Centre of the European Society of culture, Bela Kopeczi delivered a paper entitled "Hungary in Europe -- East-West Cooperation in Culture". Present at the event were several senior public personalities including Carlo Russo, chairman of the Italian committee of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 6 Feb 87 LD]

LEBANESE COMMUNIST CONGRESS -- Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Gyorgy Sikula, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Hajdu-Bihar County Party Committee, has taken part at the 5th Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party. The head of the Hungarian delegation spoke at the congress and met George Hawi, re-elected secretary general of the Central Committee. They stated that the cooperation between the two parties is functioning well. They reviewed the recent developments in the Middle East. They condemned hostage-taking in Lebanon and expressed their concern over the attempts to interfere with Lebanon's internal affairs and the external pressure exerted on the country. The HSWP delegation has arrived back in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 8 Feb 87 LD]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH SOVIETS HOLDS 2D MEETING

LD122349 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 12 -- The Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which met for the second day of its 30th session today, saw Kracow and the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz at Oswiecim, and held more talks in study groups.

Head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Vice-Premier Alexey Antonov and Polish vice-premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda visited the Kracow cosmetics plant "Pollena-Miraculum", focusing on the preparations for a Polish-Soviet joint venture for the manufacture of detergents and cosmetics, in which both partners will have equal shares.

First produce is expected on the Polish and Soviet markets in early 1989 and full production capacity a year later. Some 15 per cent of all output is hoped to go to free currency buyers.

Antonov also visited the Mera-kfap computer maker in Kracow to discuss closer cooperation of the factory with the USSR, especially with regard to adjustment of its designs to mass production of computers in the Soviet Union.

Mera-kfap has delivered more than 12,000 floppy disc memory packs to the USSR and the 1986-90 deliveries are expected to reach 30,000, with the variety of the hardware expanded using Soviet-made electronic components.

Today's talks pointed to possibilities of still greater cooperation, with Mera-kfap projecting direct links with a similar Soviet plant.

Cooperation was also a topic of Antonov's talks at the wire and wire-making machinery maker Kabel in Kracow.

Antonov saw Auschwitz in the morning.

MICHALEK COMMENTS ON CEMA AGRICULTURAL TALKS

LD122355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Witold Stefanowicz report from Moscow]

[Text] CEMA's meeting of Central Committee agricultural secretaries has ended. The PZPR was represented by Comrade Zbigniew Michalek, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Comrade secretary, a few thoughts for Polish radio about the course of the meeting.

[Begin Michalek recording] This was the first meeting of its kind -- of secretaries engaged in the food economy. In the sphere of production, there exist at present, agreements, which are being observed, based on the fact that what we have that is best in seed production, for example, is our shared property, just as it is in animal-husbandry produce.

But at the same time, we made the decision that what we have by way of the latest technology in the agro-industrial industry will not be the secret of any one state. And even if barriers now exist -- trade barriers, or even currency or customs barriers, for example -- the Central Committee secretaries have effectively broken them down.

What we need in socialist agriculture is a center like the atomic energy center in Dubna. That is what we are proposing, among other things. We will determine, very specifically, who will do what. In other words, it is no longer a proposition, because the proposition is already there, but which area of science is it best to develop?

Of all the important things, it is necessary to choose the most important. We will make our selection within the next few months. The section heads will then simply prepare the material we need to make the decisions and for those decisions that will be made at subsequent CEMA sessions. [end recording]

SILESIA HOSTS MILITARY CONFERENCE WITH SOVIETS

AU122002 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSI in Polish 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Lieutenant Colonel Zdzislaw Czekierda report: "Consolidating Friendship and Comradeship-in-Arms"]

[Excerpts] The daily joint activity between soldiers of the Soviet Forces Northern Group and the soldiers of the Silesian Military District is multifaceted. In barracks, training grounds, and firing ranges and during social gatherings and joint excursions to memorial sites, Polish and Soviet mechanized soldiers, artillery, and pioneers are adding valuable new content to the soldierly comradeship-in-arms that was shaped during World War II. Undergoing joint training for the defense of socialism, they are perpetuating internationalist principles of joint activity.

These matters were the subject of a day's conference between the leaderships of the political directorates of the Silesian Military District and Soviet Forces Northern Group at the military district club in Wroclaw.

Before the conference, Division General Jan Kuriat, commander in chief of the Silesian Military District, met with the chiefs of the friendly political directorates and assessed the internationalist, ideological-educational, and training objectives of last year's cooperation between units from the Silesian Military District and the Soviet Forces Northern Group.

The following took part: Brigadier General Zdzislaw Rozbicki and Lieutenant General Igor Titov, chiefs of political directorates; Colonel Zdzislaw Nowakci and Major General Anatoliy Aleksandrenko, deputy chiefs of political directorates; Colonel Jan Panek, first secretary of the Silesian Military District PZPR Committee; and the editors in chief of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and ZNAMYA POBEDY.

During the conference, the Polish and Soviet sides referred to the many goals that were achieved in 1986, the year of the 10th PZPR Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. Brig Gen Z. Rozbicki said these exceedingly important political events have enriched joint activity between the commands, political directorates, and units of the Silesian Military District and the Soviet Forces Northern Group. Great importance has been attached to this internationalist cooperation, regarded as one of the chief paths of party-political work in military units and institutions.

The conference stressed that cooperation between units and institutions from the fraternal armies had become more energetic last year. It had covered all milieus and fundamental spheres of military service and work. Thanks to this, valuable new training experience and economic results had been achieved, as were advantages in the ideological-educational sphere. As a result, the know-how and combat readiness of both military organizations had been increased. [passage omitted]

It was determined that the fraternal cooperation between the Silesian Military District and the Soviet Forces Northern Group should be accorded higher status during the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [passage omitted]

The conference stated that it is necessary to further improve cooperation in counteracting Western ideological subversion.

GWIAZDA DISCUSSES TRADE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU101017 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Henryk Chadzynski: "A Starter or Brake?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] For a long time you have been an advocate of the view that foreign trade, and especially cooperation with foreign countries in a broad sense, can serve as a starter for setting accelerated economic development in motion. In practice, however, difficulties with imports mean that it is not only impossible to introduce essential changes into the economy -- changes toward modernization and the economical use of resources -- but that it is not even possible to use existing capacity because of a lack of necessary supplies. So, what role does foreign trade play in reality? Is it a starter or a brake?

[Gwiazda] There is no alternate way of making up the distance that separates us from leading countries and of meeting contemporary challenges other than that of bolder involvement in international cooperation. The point, however, is that in our situation only an increase in exports can give momentum to these processes. We are destined to boost exports if we want to obtain foreign currency not just to meet foreign payments obligations but also to import essential supplies and commodities needed for the modernization of capacity. Without an increase in exports it will not be possible to think about structural changes to achieve progress in areas which such as electronics or biotechnology, which are vehicles of technical progress in today's world. In addition, exports ensure contacts with the world market and make it necessary to be competitive, which makes it essential to meet ever greater challenges. Thus, there are many factors that present a case for being export-oriented. [passage omitted]

[Chadzynski] Using these new opportunities calls for initiative and drive, but some of our monopolistic arrangements have made enterprises, including foreign trade enterprises, lose the habit of thinking in this way, and there are frequent instances of foreign trade enterprises slipping into a routine approach. For various reasons, the people employed by these bodies sometimes prefer a peaceful life free from risk especially as initiative has not paid under the system in operation thus far.

[Gwiazda] That is why efforts have been made to depart from these monopolistic systems and to bring direct producers into closer contact with foreign markets and to interest them in export specialization. Today, production units can choose an exporter or can themselves apply for the right to engage in foreign trade. They can also enter into various types of agreements with trade units, in the form of companies or joint operations formed on a voluntary basis. Currently, we are going further in creating certain competitive systems that will compel trade enterprises to display more initiative. Export-oriented enterprises that operate under local agreements are being set up. Some enterprises that have been in existence for a long time are setting up branches in industrial centers. Practice indicates that a great deal depends on how active foreign trade enterprises are; they can assist producers in changing production patterns or in modernization, and they can also draw attention to attractive opportunities for cooperation. In short, a new organizational situation is arising. We are already witnessing the first results, and this is just the beginning.

[Chadzynski] Do the new rules encourage initiative, however? I am not only thinking of the pay system, especially the managerial cadres pay system, which does not encourage greater effort and initiative, but also of an excessive sensitivity on the part of the center that results in an avalanche of controls. I know of cases in which enterprises that display initiative are subjected to another control instead of receiving recognition.

[Gwiazda] This is precisely the area in which it is difficult to appropriately regulate the incentive system. But it does have to be further improved so all instances of initiative really are rewarded. And control matters must be coordinated to a greater extent than thus far. A constant element in the process of improving the control system must be the elimination of duplication of various control bodies that have the same functions. Within the framework of institutional activities, controls are being increasingly directed at substantive matters and the basic lines of enterprise activity. [passage omitted]

MESSNER ATTENDS PARTY ECONOMIC DEBATE

LD120933 Warsaw PAP in English 2235 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 11 -- Today's party-working debate at the office of the Council of Ministers focused on the following topics: tasks of the factory-level party organization in the light of the PUWP CC 3rd plenum's resolution and the Sejm address of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, government's realization of the tasks put forward by the 10th party congress, improvement of the organization of labour, discipline and functioning of state administration. The debate was attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Resolutions of the 10th party congress and the resolution of the 3rd CC plenum considered as necessary the acceleration of qualitative changes in the economy. The staff of the office of the Council of Ministers are to play a significant role in this respect. Their basic task consists in providing the best possible conditions enabling the government to perform its functions connected, first of all, with fulfilling of the socio-economic tasks.

POLITBURO STRESSES INTEGRITY, PARTY DEVELOPMENT

AU121008 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The 3 February session of the PZPR Politburo evaluated the postcongress accountability-election campaign in the party, stating that the results of this campaign and the election of new party authorities are a strong incentive for efforts

to actively fulfill the 10th congress tasks. The campaign helped to strengthen the party's ties with society and consolidate the party's ability to critically appraise reality. A reliable analysis of the problems harassing the working people, in the workplace and the home, allows the party to draw and implement constructive conclusions.

Party members declared their full approval of the 10th congress program and of the strategic line of consistently strengthening socialist renewal, national accord, and economic reforms. Party meetings and conferences demonstrated that party members knew that wherever the party militantly solves people's urgent problems, serves people by sponsoring activities for their benefit, and engages in militant work, the tangible results of such actions make its leading role most credible.

The session stressed that party echelons and organizations continue to promote a new work style, that party thinking and activity continue to follow the path of realism, feasibility, and tangible results of work, and that the checking on the fulfillment of resolutions continues to be increasingly effective. Critical reflection and courage in disclosing and eliminating errors, and in launching actions to benefit the working people, have been rehabilitated.

Discussions at party meetings and conferences and documents adopted by them focused attention on problems that are especially important for individual social and occupational communities and are deeply embedded in their ways of life. People's trust and praise can be won only through tangible achievements that citizens appreciate and value. Nothing is more effective in boosting authority than consistence and effectiveness in achieving appointed goals.

The Politburo noted that the accountability-election campaign also revealed the weaknesses and shortcomings of party work. For example, some party resolutions are still full of generalities, and some party members still show low militancy where they work and live and are hardly efficient in implementing their own resolutions and decisions. Indulgence still continues to be shown toward members who violate statutory rules, and individual tasks still continue to be treated in a formal and superifical manner.

The Politburo stressed that in the past term the party had attached special significance to restoring and strengthening the party's ties with the workers class and the working people. Political and legal premises were created to promote new ways for the workers class to exert influence on the performance of party echelons and on the state's policy and functioning. Mechanisms were created to ensure a leading role for the workers class within the state and among people. These mechanisms include the workers' expanded participation in state power bodies, social self-government groups, trade unions, social and youth organizations, PRON, and social control bodies.

Consultations with the workers class on all major party resolutions have become a compulsory party duty. Visits by party leaders and aktivs to production plants and activities of workers teams within party echelons are examples of steady party contact with worker communities.

The Worker-Peasant Inspectorates continue to improve their performance and to win the support and praise of urban and rural people by enriching methods of social control and helping to quickly eliminate various instances of neglect and irregularity in various sectors of social and economic life.

The review of the performance of the basic party echelons carried on in line with the 20th plenum decisions confirmed that positive changes continue to take place in the development of party ranks. The number of party candidates continued to increase consistently. In 1984-86 some 172,385 persons were admitted to the party, including 87,980 workers and peasants and 84,033 persons of up to 29 years of age.

In the past term, the worker-peasant backbone of the party authorities was reinforced. In line with the rules drawn up by the 19th congress, the people distinguished for their political militancy, willingness to engage in social work, and authority and trust in their own communities were elected to party posts at all levels. The share of workers and peasants in the membership of voivodship committees increased to 49.8 percent, a considerable advance. Workers and peasants account for 41.1 percent of members of urban-gmina, urban, and precinct committees and for 84.2 percent of members of gmina committees. Party elections helped greatly to renew the composition of party authorities. As for voivodship committees, 64.3 percent of members were elected for the first tie, and the figures for basic party echelons, plant committees, and executive committees of primary and shop party organizations were 43.6, 56, and 44.3 percent, respectively.

Confidence in party policy continues to increase. This was demonstrated, in a special way, by the results of the great political campaigns such as elections to the people's councils, territorial self-government bodies, the PPR Sejm, and the trade union congress. These campaigns helped to boost the political militancy of party members and to commit nonparty people to the implementation of national aims.

Party organizations and echelons were instructed by the Politburo to continue extensive political work with nonparty people, especially with young workers and farmers. Valuable and worthy candidates for the PZPR should be sought from these groups. The Politburo stressed that the party must admit people who possess ideological integrity, are reliable and modest, are valued by the community, are leaders in their jobs, and see party membership as an opportunity to work more effectively.

The Politburo noted that the most immediate task of all PZPR echelons is to achieve high standards of preparations for the fourth Central Committee plenum and to more extensively commit party members and nonparty people to discussion of Politburo theses. This discussion should creatively exploit the rich experience and proposals amassed during the accountability-election campaign. Activities prior to the fourth plenum and the decisions made by this plenum should produce dividends in the form of all party echelons' performance that is genuinely and permanently militant.

This should also result in the consolidation of the party member's sense of individual responsibility for the correct development of affairs in his own plant, in party organizations and echelons, in towns, and in villages. This awareness, criticism of various kinds of wrongdoing, and efforts to eliminate it should be the driving force behind party members' militancy.

The Politburo stressed that the national aims of the PZPR program are guaranteed when party members evaluate their own performance in a penetrating and critical manner and accomplish the 10th congress tasks in a responsible way.

Having studied the relevant report, the Politburo approved of the stand taken by the PZPR delegation at the recent Warsaw meeting of the fraternal parties' secretaries for international and ideological affairs.

The Politburo approved of the joint decisions of that meeting and instructed the appropriate Central Committee departments to fully implement these decisions.

NOWICKI REVIEWS CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING TASKS

AU11141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Tadeus Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, by Anna Pawlowska: "Comrades. You Should Realize What You Have Done..." -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] Long before the 10th congress, economic matters occupied much space in th party's control activiites. Many teams of the former Control and Auditing Commissions dealt with issues such as waste, bad economic management, and disregard of the rule of law and norms of social conduct in work relations. However, the second stage of the economic reform has imposed new tasks on the economic cadre against the background of the Third Plenum. Would you say that it is possible to punish one for conservatism in thinking and in work style and for the lack of courage to take risks in order to promote new things?

[Nowicki] Of course, you cannot punish people for lacking courage and for sticking to old models of work. As for the results of conservatism, Can it be said that it is all right for a party manager to hinder progress, smother people's initiatives, and make things difficult instead of helping to make them better, no matter how good his intentions are? But we should not speak of punishment as the only way out. [passage omitted]

[Pawlowska] The 10th congress was held over 6 months ago, and the Central Control and Auditing Commission has been in action for over 6 months. The Voivodship Control Commissions have already acquired some experience because the voivodship conferences were held a few months ago. In view of this, what could you say about the activities of the commission in the past 6 months.

[Nowicki] As of the beginning of this year, 1,666 control-auditing commissions at various levels have examined 2,287 various cases. In addition, the Central Commission and the voivodship commissions have held 1,296 cautionary talks. This is quite a lot for 6 months, but one could assume on the strength of these figures that the conduct of the party is poor. This would be a rash judgement, because these figures show that party standards continue to increase. Without going into details, let me say that 136 party members were expelled from the party and 99 of them were cleared of the baseless charges and defamation within that period.

Almost 52 percent of expulsions were results of bad ethical conduct, that is, of various misdemeanours such as drunkenness through abuses of positions for private gain. Almost 32 percent of expulsions were results of offenses against discipline, of bad management, and profligacy. The social composition of those who were punished and expelled is interesting. Some 73.6 percent of them are "office workers," 47.7 percent of whom hold management positions. Some 70 percent of the 76 decisions on suspension of party members (such decisions are made in the case of persons who are under investigation by the prosecuting organs) concerned managers at various levels.

[Paulowska] What about the reports coming in to control-auditing commissions with a view to initiating party proceedings?

[Nowicki] They come from various places. Most of them result from local control and auditing activities. [passage omitted] Almost 10 percent of such reports come in from people in the street.

[Pawlowska] Such reports in the form of letters and complaints seem to play an important role in control and auditing activities.

[Nowicki] Only last December, the Central Control and Auditing Commission received 126 such letters, including 35 anonymous letters. We also receive letters via the Central Committee Letters and Inspection Bureau. Some letters are motivated by bad will, personal hostility, and even political considerations. Other letters lay bare various circumstances that are difficult to believe but do occur as confirmed by investigations. Can you imagine that a state farm manager allows his wife and the wives of his closest assistants to cultivate state lands and to use for this purpose all the necessary facilities available in state stores? There was such a manager. Actually, he is still there because the Workers Council refused to have him dismissed. [passage omitted]

[Pawlowska] What about those who see such abuses and keep quiet because they are frightened, because they want peace and quiet, or because they are friendly with the offenders? It is most difficult to tell them: "Comrades, you whould know what you have done." After all, they have done nothing reprehensible....

[Nowicki] All the same we must keep on telling them until we succeed: "Comrades, do realize what you have done by doing precisely nothing and by letting wrongdoing thrive." The party is not and cannot be an organization of people who do not care....

PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS PENSION, FLOOD PROPOSALS

AU111155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 6 February the Government Presidium considered proposals for increasing pensions and annuities for farmers as of 1 March 1987 and discussed ways and means of raising the necessary funds.

The Presidium agreed that the present basic monthly pension of 27,000 will be increased 20 percent and other allowances such as, bonuses for farm produce sales will be increased 12.2 percent, which is the amount by which procurement prices increased in 1986. In line with the law passed on 14 December 1982 dealing with social security for farmers and their dependents, the increase in the funds to meet these raises will be effected by proportionate budgetary grants and farmers' contributions.

The Presidium also studied information on antiflood preparations. The severe winter, low temperatures, and large snowfalls have increased the probability of floods. The southern parts of the country had the biggest snowfalls, and the depth of snow in Tatra stands at 1 meter and in the Sudeten at 1.5 meters. Ice on rivers is 20-50 cm thick, which means that ice jams will develop in all main rivers. Over 1,700 antiflood committees attached to various bodies of state administration are in operation. Specialist enterprises, army units, militia units, firefighting services, National Territorial Defense units, and Civil Defense units are being made ready to prevent

floods. Last fall, the water economy facilities that are of crucial importance for antiflood measures were subjected to efficiency control. In 1986, some 114 km of embankments were built, some 677 km of riverbeds were regulated, and five water reservoirs were completed. In the Vistula and Odra estuaries 27 icebreakers, including 3 new ones, will go into action when necessary. Army engineers will blow up ice jams. When the alarm is sounded, round-the-clock watches will be held by the Main Antiflood Committee, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Economy, and other antiflood bodies. The Government Presidium positively appraised technical and organizational antiflood measures and instructed ministers and voivodas to take further action to reduce the danger of floods.

ORZECHOWSKI, JAPAN'S KURANARI EXCHANGE CABLES

LD092358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the renewal of diplomatic relations between Poland and Japan, the foreign ministers of both countries, Marian Orzechowski and Tadashi Kuranari, exchanged congratulatory telegrams. Assessing with satisfaction the development of friendly relations of friendship between the nations of the two countries and the attainment by joint efforts of wide cooperation between Poland and Japan, both ministers expressed the desire to strengthen and expand them further. The significance of the Polish-Japanese political dialogue was emphasized. In the present international situation the Polish-Japanese political dialogue is an important element of East-West relations; the talks emphasized this dialogue.

It was stated that the recent visit to Poland of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was proof of the mutual interest in the development of bilateral relations and the continuation of the dialogue at the highest level.

BRIEFS

CULTURE DEPARTMENT IN USSR -- Moscow, Feb 6 -- A delegation of the PUWP CC Culture Department, led by its head Tadeusz Sawic, visited the USSR February 2-6 at the invitation from the CPSU CC. The delegation studied current problems of Soviet culture policy and discussed development of cooperation in culture between the PUWP and the CPSU and between Poland and the USSR. The delegation held talks with head of the CPSU CC Culture Department Yuriy Voronov, Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov and head of the Soviet State Committee for Film Industry Aleksandr Kamashalov. Members of the delegation had also meetings and talks with the authorities of Soviet artistic unions and went to Leningrad for talks at a CPSU district committee. The delegation discussed initiatives to enrich contacts between cultural institutions and artistic unions and to expand direct cooperation between artists of both countries and party organizations in cultural institutions. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 6 Feb 87 LD]

MEAT ALLOCATION INCREASES -- On the average, each inhabitant of Poland last year had an allocation of 63 kg of meat, which is a growth of 11 percent in comparison with 1985. Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba reported this. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 5 Feb 87 LD]

SCINTEIA OPPOSES 'NOXIOUS' MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU121858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 12 Feb 87

["Renunciation of Military Manoeuvres -- An Imperative for Building up Confidence and Detente Worldwide" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1987 -- Under the current particularly serious international circumstances the most stringent demands are the cessation of the arms race, the lessening of tension and the building-up of interstate confidence, "SCINTEIA" shows in a commentary underscoring that immediate efforts should be made by all the states along this line. The commentary says inter alia:

The continuous stockpiling of weapons, nuclear included, the perpetuation and multiplication of the hotbeds of tension and military conflicts just as the frequent shows of the policy of threat and use of force in various parts of the world are ever more baneful factors of the international life which run counter to all the nations' interests and aspirations for peace and friendly coexistence.

It is all the more necessary now that each state make its own contribution to the promotion of detente as it is only in a climate of confidence and by eliminating suspicions that real progress can be made in the resolution of the major problems of our days. As is known, a significant contribution to growing interstate confidence has been made by the conclusion of the Stockholm conference with positive results. The main idea of the conference's debates was the one according to which built-up interstate confidence entails the lessening and elimination of tension, anxiety and risks -- factors among which military manoeuvres hold a great share.

Military manoeuvres have always been highly noxious factors for the international political climate and have led to mistrust and animosity among states. Large-scale military manoeuvres which are somehow practical repetitions of war actions can but generate suspicions and fear, bring about countermeasures, representing propitious elements and even components of the arms race within which new types of weapons are tested and fighting technics and arms improved.

Here are only some of the considerations for which the peace-loving forces everywhere, world peoples declare for the reduction and cessation of large-scale military manoeuvres and, especially of those undertaken to intimidate, and threaten with force other states. In this respect President Nicolae Ceausescu has shown more than once that the cold war policy, the sabre rattling and the shows of force like military manoeuvres in the territory or at the borders of other states be completely given up just as the threats which do nothing but feed mistrust and tension throughout the world.

Despite the demands of public opinion in western Atlantic and in the Caribbean, NATO countries started military manoeuvres on February 9 coded "Flotex '87", the target of which was as claimed, to improve the NATO countries' cooperation in the performance of military operations in that region. And with good reason the manoeuvres engendered protests on the part of the countries in the area, which considered them contrary to the interests of international detente, peace and collaboration. The "Flotex" manoeuvres have been all the more illogical as the participating states are also represented to the Vienna or Geneva negotiations that aim at reaching accords on the bulding up of confidence and security, and at making concrete steps toward reducing and halting the arms race. Hence, is it logical to hear the roar of cannons while diplomats sit at the negotiating table and make statements? Is this a favouring factor of promoting detente?

Likewise, several days ago, units of the USA and Honduras initiated joint military manoeuvres in the western part of that Central American country. Falling within the same context are the "Candel '87" manoeuvres under way near the frontier with Costa Rica. Such manoeuvres are obvious threats to the independent states in the area, which take place precisely when the Contadora Group relaunched its efforts toward finding a negotiated solution to the conflictual situation in that part of the world.

Moreover, on February 19 large-scale military manoeuvres -- "Team Spirit '87" -- are to start in South Korea. The "Team Spirit" manoeuvres series, inaugurated in 1976, has acquired an ever more aggressive and provocative character with every passing year, the aggregate of exercises including even a simulacrum of a war with the north of the country, that is the DPR of Korea.

There is no doubt that the "Team Spirit '87" drills are a violation of the Korea armistice provisions, which inevitably mounts tension and raises further obstacles in the establishment of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. So, it is clear that such large-scale manoeuvres are related and coincidental to the DPR of Korea's new initiative for the transformation of the Korea Peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons and bases, and to the new proposals it advanced to the summit talks between the two parts of Korea in keeping with the constructive policy it promotes and taking the Korean nation's foremost interests as a basis. Therefore, one may ask: What interests do the shows like "Team Spirit '87" meet? Certainly, they run counter the lofty desiderata of Koreans, of the general cause of peace, disarmament and understanding throughout the world, heighten tension in the area, cause serious risks and enhance the danger of war.

As international events have proved more than once, as Socialist Romania has repeatedly underlined, mutually acceptable solutions to international issues, to those concerning the building of security and peace in particular, cannot be found in conditions of tension and military pressures, of sabre rattling. More particularly now, under such circumstances, when any military manoeuvres and especially those developed at the frontier of other states with threatening or provocative aims can but complicate and worsen the outstanding state of affairs and create highly serious risks. It is obvious that the renunciation of such practices would facilitate the building-up of confidence among states, help the establishment of a proper climate for the resolution of differences and litigious issues, for the recovery of the international life in harmony with the interests of peace and of all peoples.

CPSU DELEGATION PAYS 'SWAP-OF-EXPERIENCE' VISIT

AU121936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1987 -- At the invitation of the CC of the RCP, a delegation of CPSU activists led by Reyn Ristlaan, secretary of the CC of the Estonian Communist Party, paid a swap-of-experience visit to Romania, over February 6-12.

During the visit, the delegation conducted talks at the CC of the RCP, the party Academy for Socio-Political Education, the Vilcea RCP County Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian radio and television, AGERPRES, the editor's office of SCINTEIA newspaper. The Soviet guests visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in the capital city and counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation of CPSU activists was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The talk held on the occasion was attended by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC YOUTH DELEGATION

AU121944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1987 -- On February 12 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received a delegation headed by Gong Defu, first secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Youth League (CYL), now on a Romanian visit.

During the interview the sides evoked the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and set forth in the context the development witnessed by the relations between the youth organizations in Romania and the People's China.

Stressing the special role of the young generation in the contemporary society, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the important contribution the youth in each country can and should make to the implementation of the programmes of economic and social development and to the peoples' progress and prosperity.

Referring to the current particularly grave and complex international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the need for the youth everywhere, for its organizations to most firmly commit themselves to the effort aimed at halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, at halting for good the nuclear tests, at preventing the militarization of the outer space, considering that it is first of all the young generation that suffers the consequences of growing military spending, of wars of any kind.

There was highlighted the importance of further developing the relations between Romania's UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and China's CYL, as an outstanding contribution to the development of the friendship and collaboration between the youth all over the world for solving the great problems confronting mankind.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, Dinu Dragan, Florea Voinea and Silviu Dan Pavelescu, secretaries of the CC of the UCY, participated in the call.

Also participating was Yu Hongliang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU SENDS GREETING TO IRANIAN PRESIDENT

AU121734 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 87 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on his country's national day]

[Text] To Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

On the occasion of the national day the Republic of Iran, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and I wish peace and prosperity for the friendly Iranian people.

I express my belief that the relations of cooperation and friendship existing between our countries will continue to expand in the future, both bilaterally and in the international arena, for the well-being of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

DASCALESCU GREETS IRAN'S MUSAVI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121746 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a congratulatory cable to Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi on the occasion of the national day, conveying to him warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in his activity. The cable also expresses the belief that the governments of the two countries will continue to contribute to developing and intensifying Romanian-Iranian relations in all fields of joint interest.

VIDIC ASSESSES IMPACT OF NEVADA NUCLEAR TESTS

AU122016 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic commentary: "New Explosions in Nevada"]

[Text] It all appears simple, ordinary, and even insignificant -- almost harmless. The United States has conducted a nuclear test in Nevada for the 25th time in the last 18 months. In doing so it has placed the Soviet side into a position of deciding whether to adhere to its unilateral and voluntary moratorium or, as expected, to end it.

So what, some may say. The U.S. has not violated any agreement with its nuclear tests and continually claims that it needs tests for security reasons and for testing and improving nuclear weapons. At present it is thought these tests are becoming a condition for developing new weapons in the planned series of the so-called SDI ("Star Wars"). Reasons as well as excuses are always found.

Even before it was said in the West that the Soviet unilateral moratorium was only part of a propaganda campaign to win over world public opinion inclined toward halting the arms race. But if the moratorium is part of a genuine plan to halt this race, then the Soviet side, it is claimed, is objectively forced to support it to free itself from the huge expenses of a new arms race, because it wants to use these funds for domestic development, raising the standard of living, and so forth.

Those who perceive the announced reforms as benefiting only the "main opponent," and particularly the USSR's image as a socialist countrly, are in fact forcing the arms race's continuation: Let the USSR spend its funds on arms, let it renew its tests, we will see who can "last" longer, and so on.

Once again, all this appears so simple and straightforward.

According to both sides' public statements, the negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik brought the two sides closer to a possible historic breakthrough in nuclear disarmament. A question is being asked as to why fully halting nuclear tests is not now undertaken when it is more than evident this would constitute the first step towards a real halt in the arms race.

It does not matter how one views Soviet motives and offers in this matter; the fact is that the USSR has been inviting the United States for 18 months to join the moratorium and reach a formal agreement at the current negotiations in Geneva. This would have a far-reaching favorable effect on the overall climate of international relations.

Instead of this topic being at the center of political decisionmaking, propaganda is imposing completely inappropriate questions and excessive speculations as to whether the USSR will renew nuclear testing, which it said it would do if the U.S. continued their testing in 1987. It is almost like saying: "We will see whether they keep their promise. The impact of the new test in Nevada on Gorbachev's position is also being examined, as well as whether the USSR being forced to renew nuclear testing will weaken his reputation.. Assumptions have been made that the military circles in the USSR might even have opposed the moratorium.

Instead of meeting a request that enjoys the support of the broad world public and that would provide the best test of readiness to make far-reaching progressive decisions, some people mind other people's business, cunningly enquiring whether a certain publicly proclaimed policy of a country's most responsible sectors enjoys real domestic support.

In this particular case a question is also being raised as to why the official policy and the military and industrial complex of the United States have not so far responded to calls for the protection of humanity.

Everything looks as if it had been done deliberately so we would find ourselves on the brink of a nuclear abyss facing a whirlwind that would darken and disarm human awareness of the dangers of this fatal course leading to a new stage in the nuclear arms race. Unfortunately this has already occurred many times in world military history.

This is why one cannot view the challenge from Nevada as if it did not exist and as if it could not or would not have serious consequences. It is inappropriate to say that one should not be alarmed just because negotiations are being conducted in Geneva.

Fortunately, the most important fact is that the worldwide alarm is accompanied by a strong voice of protest and that U.S. demands are heard calling for movement toward an agreement on the total ban of nuclear testing for military purposes.

RENOVICA RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD121507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Czeslaw Piotrowski, the newly appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the SFRY.

On this occasion talks were held on further developing cooperation between the LCY and PZPR, relations between the SFRY and Poland, and about topical international issues.

BORBA REVIEWS BLOC'S APPROACH TO REFORM

AU112220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 9 Feb 87 p 6

[Dragan Vukcevic article: "'Realignment' in East Europe: Silent Fears and Perplexity"]

[Excerpts] Last year's party and state strategic decisions about continuing a "silent, gradual" improvement of the socialist development system in some East European countries are already undergoing "the test of time." Above all, it seems this is a peculiar test, coming much earlier than expected and in a way that was ultimately unforeseeable.

It is difficult to talk of a lack of knowledge about the new Soviet "reconstruction" ["prestrojavanje"], about which one knew, like all the others since 1945, it could not continue without reverberations and influence being felt outside the USSR's borders. It may be believed, however, that the "swift" and "comprehensive" Soviet turn has caused some perplexity, especially the decision on simultaneous changes in both the political and the economic systems, something that had not formerly been known in East European practice.

Doses of Caution [subhead]

Czechoslovakia and Romania reacted with a dose of caution to the announced Soviet "reconstruction" last year, even making remarks that no swift changes are necesssary in their countries, because "what is good need not be changed." The terms "reform" and "radical reform," which were used for the first time at the 27th CPSU Congress, remained deeply overshadowed by the term "improvement" even in Bulgaria. Hungary retained the concept of its own reform, the GDR retained the continuity of its own specific development, and Poland the predominance of its economic difficulties.

Reactions also differed regarding the decisions of "cadre" plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, held on 27 and 28 January of this year. Judging by the press, the reporting of Gorbachev's speech has been restricted, but support has been expressed for the historic and revolutionary moves by Soviet Communists. In Romania, for instance, serious reservations were expressed by the highest party and state level. Romanian leader Ceausescu, without saying to whom he was referring, stated that the reemergence of small private proprietors in socialism signifies the appearance of group exploiters and inequality among people.

It is known that the latest Soviet decisions allow the opening of private shops in service activities and an increase private plots in the countryside. The Soviet "reconstruction" [Russian word "perestroyka" used] is based, as is pointed out, on an accelerated development of democracy, self-management, and publicity of work as preconditions for activating the "human factor" in social development. The Romanian leader rejected the possibility of self-management in the economy without the leading role of the party, and this probably will not remain unnoticed in Moscow. [passage omitted]

Resistance to "peering" into the past of the socialist system has been noticed in East European countries, with differences from country to country, for instance regarding collectivation of the countryside, which has been repressive not only in the USSR. [passage omitted]

Development Stages [subhead]

The political and economic system has not been static in any socialist country. They all had their significant stages of development, slowdown, and stagnation. Nevertheless, the new "reconstruction" is causing resistance that, if we are to rely on official reports, is not offered by the masses. It is perhaps for this reason that the question arises whether it is at all possible to carry out essential reforms in the systems based on party monopoly.

One could say that the Soviet political reconstruction has caused the most apprehension in some East European countries. There is a very strongly held position that relations have been established on the foundations of scientific socialism and that it is a matter of practice to what extent these relations will be respected and developed. Practice, however, depends on the specific conditions in each state. It is very difficult, for instance, to find a case in a country of the "socialist community" where annual or 5-year records have not been achieved in social development.

The "reconstruction" [perestroyka] begun in the USSR has opened the processes of a realistic assessment of the so-called "real" or "mature" socialism that is criticized for stagnating precisely in the period when these terms originated. Real socialism publicly did not permit any "right to errors" nor any "ideological differentiation." In addition, as Andropov said, some circles develoepd a "laziness of thinking," implying an absence of a multitude of scientific ideas, alternatives without preconditions, and the like.

This is the way in which Gorbachev's criticism of science and scientific institutions is now interpreted and explained. These institutions, like many social structures, withdrew into themselves, with prejudices or without them. The process of opening the work of party and state organs to the public is beginning, and in this way the first step has been made along the long road of reconstruction, and probably in all the countries of East Europe.

RENOVICA SPEAKS ON TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU122033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 87 p 3

[E.D. and M.M. report: "Realistic Scope"]

[Text] The LC and its organs in the republics, provinces, and Yugoslavia cannot at present pretend to be answering all questions, but they are obliged to create a certain sociopolitical atmosphere that enables our economic system and the entire development of economic policy to create certain prerequisites for ensuring the most successful and speedy application of scientific and technological results achieved in the world, as well as for most realistically assessing the scope and direction of our own technological development, said Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the fifth plenary session of the Bosnian LC Central Committee about some ideopolitical questions of technical development.

I think that we should therefore pay special attention to clearing up some ideological dilemmas right at the beginning. Technological development does not and cannot stand in contradiction to self-managing production relations. On the contrary, self-management as a social relationship -- as a basic social relationship in which the creative ability of all workers comes to the fore, in which the protagonists of technological development are the basic organizations of associated labor in material production and scientific work -- with suitable support from society, provides broad scope for our entire socioeconomic and technological development being incorporated into the operation of the system.

PRESIDENT HASANI COMMENTS ON KOSOVO SITUATION

LD122321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Priluzje, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Somehow the impression is emerging that the Kosovo situation following counterrevolutionary events, Albanian nationalism, and irredentism is stabilizing slowly and that it continues to be burdened with many problems, primarily in the area of intranational relations. I have to say that such views and assessments are not without foundation. However, we have been fortunate that nationalistic euphoria has not taken hold of all the people and all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

This was today stated by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a meeting of the political aktiv of the Priluzje local community. The meeting was also attended by Bajram Seljani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

After he referred to his local community as an example of good intranational relations, Sinan Hasani pointed out that with joint efforts by all progressive forces of the nations and nationalities the situation could be stabilized. He also called attention to the activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists who are trying to take on the role of national protectors. According to Hasani, the struggle for liquidating remnants of the Albanian irredentists and nationalists and the complete elimination of attempts to revive Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism must be a constant of priority importance for progressive forces in each Kosovo environment.

BELGRADE CITY LC VIEWS POLITICAL SECURITY

AU122158 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Belgrade LC City Committee discussed the positions, assessments, and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium on the political security situation with special reference to the activities of the anti-self-managing and antisocialist forces. The report was submitted by Svetozar Oro, member of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium. Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Commitee Presidium, also attended the session.

The statement issued at this session initially points out the causes that provoke justified dissatisfaction on the part of the working people and citizens of Belgrade and in this way do not contribute to stabilizing the city's political situation. What is meant here is above all vacillation in implementing the policy of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and delays in changes to the Constitutions and the political system.

Unfavorable trends in the economy, aggravated conditions for business operations, and a noticeable fall in the standard of living are at the same level. They demand resolute ideopolitical activities by the LC and other socialist forces to more quickly eliminate subjective shortcomings in overcoming well-known economic and other problems.

To create a more favorable economic climate, efficient work by all the city's public and communal services is of particular importance. The City Committee points out that visible shortcomings in the work of transportation organizations, supply, health, and other services should be eliminated more quickly. In this connection, the City Committee demands that cadre and other changes should be carried out more quickly where results are absent.

The Communists of Belgrade, it is said in the statement issued at the City Committee session, resolutely demand that one should process more quickly in amending the Constitution and the further building of the political and economic system, along with ensuring the widest possible measure of democracy.

Speaking about the activities of antisocialist forces and nationalists, the City Committee concluded it was most important that specific differentiation in all communities where such phenomena occur be ensured through unified political action by the LC. The City Committee advocates in all communities -- and especially in the publishing and newspaper enterprises and other institutions that directly influence the formation of public opinion -- a relationship of forces ensuring that these collectives carry out their tasks successfully in the struggle against nationalist and all other antisocialist and anti-self-managing occurrences.

The appearance of various petitions, above all the one proposing formation of a so-called solidarity fund -- the essence of which is an attempt to set up a political opposition organization and to legalize activities on anti-self-managing and antisocialist foundations -- is unacceptable to the LC. The promoters and signatories of this fund include LC members who, unless they manifest readiness to accept criticism and reject this initiative, cannot remain LCY members.

The statement stresses that the City Committee determined direction of the activities for improving the city's political security situation. The LC organization in Belgrade will advocate implementing the principles of democratic centralism, greater unity, more democracy and publicity in work, a specific approach in carrying out tasks, an increase in discipline, and ideopolitical differentiation at all levels. In this way the scope for activities of antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces will be restricted and the widest possible mobilization of the Belgrade LC membership will be ensured.

MAMULA VISITS KRSKO, MEETS MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

LD130000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Krsko, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense, visited Krsko today. In meetings with communists at an expanded session of the municipal LC committee at the Djuro Salaj paper mill and the Krsko nuclear power plant, Adm Branko Mamula was briefed on the economic and political-security situation and defense preparations in the Krsko region. Branko Mamula later talked to the municipality's political aktiv about topical issues of the country's development and the LC's tasks related to these issues. He also spoke in greater detail about international relations and in particular about the military-political situation around the world.

PROGRAM TO MARK TITO'S LEADERSHIP ADOPTED

AU121315 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan, 1 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has adopted the proposed program for marking the 50th anniversary of Tito's ascension to leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party. This important jubilee will be marked with a number of appropriate activities which will, above all, have a working character. [passage omitted]

The whole program to mark this event will be discussed at the next session of the LCY Central Committee, adds the statement issued by the LCY Central Committee Presidium today.